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The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The result of the election in Alabama, without doubt, may be summed up thus:

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Governor.......Andrew B. Moore.
Congress.......I.—James A. Stallworth.
II.—Eli S. Shorter.
III.—David Clopton.
IV.—Sydenham Moore.
V.—Geo. S. Houston.
VI.—W. R. W. Cobb.
VII.—J. L. M. Curry.

There was an independent candidate for Governor, Mr. W. M. Samford, running against Gov. Moore, but it is impossible that he should have got anything more than a scattering vote. There were independent Democratic candidates for Congress in the IId and IIId Districts. The telegraph advises us that the "regular" is elected in the IIId.

We have nothing from Kentucky indicating any change from the statement in our yesterday's issue. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* estimates Magoffin's majority for Governor at 7,000, which may be exaggerated. The Democratic papers in Louisville notice with some surprise a stampede of the German voters to the ranks of the Opposition. The *Democrat* ascribes it wholly to their fear of a mobbing in case they attempted to vote the Democratic ticket. This explanation however, makes no provision for the simpler expedient of staying at home and not voting at all, by which the terrified Germans would at the same time have escaped violence and avoided swelling the vote of their enemies. The *Courier* gives a variety of reasons for the loss of this vote, which will be found elsewhere.

The Sunday Question.

We publish upon the third page, this morning, a number of communications which had accumulated upon our table during the past week. It is not our desire that the controversy should run to an interminable length; but as more of our space has been occupied by those who take the anti-Sabbatarian view than by the advocates of the other side, we shall make room for one or more well-considered articles from the latter, if they wish it.

The County Jail.

It will be seen by a reference to certain proceedings in the Recorder's Court, yesterday, detailed in another column, that the comments of the Press & Tribune heretofore, on the management of the Cook County Jail, were not dictated in a spirit of needless fault finding, and were not very wide of the truth.

Kossuth.

A letter in the Birmingham (Eng.) *Journal* states that immediately on the receipt of the news of the peace between France and Austria, Kossuth lost no time in putting the friendly boundary of Switzerland between himself and the imperial despots—not waiting for any explanations from his late ally, Napoleon III.

Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says he has seen a Turin letter, which says that when Napoleon announced to Victor Emanuel the terms of the treaty, he said—"Has your Majesty any observation to make?" The King, understanding at once the situation, replied by the question, "as your Majesty anything to add?" The two sovereigns bowed and parted.

Chicago Reformed Presbytery.

This body met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Scotch Church on Fulton street; Rev. A. [illegible] Gailey, Moderator; Rev. M. McBride, Clerk. The presbytery was principally occupied with hearing pieces of trial from theological students and with routine business. The following resolutions on the Sabbath question and the Slave Trade were passed unanimously:

TESTIMONY OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERY OF CHICAGO AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE.

Repeated announcements, advertisements and reports of public meetings have rendered it credible that the African Slave Trade with the United States is been recently reopened. By this trade many unoffending persons in Africa have been assailed in their homes by slave hunters, their houses burned over their heads, great numbers have been barbarously murdered, and others taken captive and sold to pirates; by whom they have been conducted into the holds of their ships without regard to decency, cleanliness or ventilation; by which treatment many others have been murdered. When these pirates have landed on our shores with their booty, some of our fellow citizens instead of apprehending them and bringing them to public execution according to law, have purchased their captives or slaves, and put them to hard and unrequited servitude. Others have interfered effectually to prevent the pirates from being brought to justice. And many persons of standing and influence have publicly expressed their disapproval of any laws to prevent such piracy and murder. By these acts they have become accomplices in these crimes, and are likely to bring many others to become partakers in them.

Persons calling themselves Christians, and some professing to be ministers of the gospel of peace and love, have greatly disgraced religion by palliating these abominations, as means for promoting the spread of the gospel, and bringing the heathen to a knowledge of Christianity, and, therefore, not only lawful but dutiful,—thus affirming that vile slander on the gospel, that the end justifies the means, so indignantly denied in Scripture. Romans, iii. 5-8; and saying, "Let us do evil that good may come;" "whose damnation," saith the Holy Ghost "is just."

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of every honest man, and especially of every Christian, to give his voice and influence in support of the laws of the land which righteously condemn these pirates to death, and to rebuke the speeches of their accomplices, whether lay or clerical. Now, when righteousness is publicly trodden down, silence on the part of beholders becomes complicity. It is especially incumbent on the ministers of Christ, whose law is thus publicly outraged, and whose gospel is thus vilely prostituted, to utter their testimony against such iniquity.

The Presbytery would therefore exhort and implore all who may read this testimony, that by word and deed they labor to prevent this addition to the cup of our national guilt, which will expose us to the scorn of the civilized world, and fill all good men with grief, which will hinder the civilization of the finest portions of our land, and people them with a savage race, trained to war, ready to re enact the bloody insurrection of St. Domingo, and to swell the ranks of any invading army which they can invite to our shores, and which will undoubtedly bring down upon the nation the judgments of Him who has pledged himself to redeem the poor from deceit and violence and to break in pieces the oppressor.

REMONSTRANCE WITH SABBATH BREAKERS.

The Chicago Reformed Presbytery, considering the alarming increase of the profanation of the Lord's day by revels and labor, and the abounding of profane swearing, drunkenness and all ungodliness consequent upon the opening of concert rooms, liquor stores, beer gardens, and theatres upon that day and in the employment of the city railways for Sabbath travel; and seeing the danger of present and future punishment to which all persons so transgressing God's law are exposed, are earnestly desirous to save their souls from death, and would therefore affectionately entreat their candid and serious attention to the following considerations:

You are transgressing the law of God by profaning the day which He sanctified and blessed; which He has commanded you to keep holy; and which He claims as His own property by marking it with His name, and calling it THE LORD'S DAY. See Genesis 2: 1—3; Exodus 20: 8—11; Revelations 1: 10.

Though you may escape punishment from earthly tribunals, for transgressing the laws of the State which protect that day, you cannot by any means escape the judgments of God against transgressors; neither in this world nor in the next. You can neither hide where he will not see you; nor ride beyond the limits of his jurisdiction; nor assemble such a multitude as will terrify him; nor escape when he sends to arrest you, and bring you to punishment. No matter how bold a face you may put on it, you know that you are neither wise enough to outwit, nor strong enough to conquer Almighty God; and that one day he will change your countenance, and send you away from your companions and your revelry. Consider, therefore, the punishments which you will surely suffer, unless you turn from your transgressions.

You will greatly increase your ungodliness and guilt by desecrating the day, and neglecting the means he has given to bring you to repentance. If you die in your sins, where Christ is you can never come. God has given you the Sabbath and the preaching of the Gospel to warn you to flee from the wrath to come, and to bring you into peace with God through the blood of Christ. By despising God's mercy in giving you such an opportunity, you greatly increase your guilt, harden your heart, and provoke him to give you over to the power of Satan. By Sabbath labor and revelry you stupefy your mind and weaken your body, so that you can neither learn so much nor serve so well as those who respect the Sabbath. And moreover, you shorten your life. Every Sabbath's labor or revelry takes a week from your life, and makes you double your pace to the grave which you fear, and the judgment seat for which you are so ill prepared.

Your ungodliness grieviously injures others—your neighbors and friends are influenced by your example, and if they should all follow it, the Sabbath would cease to be a day of rest and would become a common working day like the other days of the week. You are doing everything in your power to reduce the working people of this city to a state of ceaseless drudgery without any hope of a day of rest; and to a state of Atheism and hopeless immorality, without any fear of God or regard for his worship. Your own children are greviously cursed by your ungodly example, which they now imitate and will soon exceed; and their children will follow in their footsteps of vice. Thus God will visit your iniquity upon your children to the third and fourth generation.

You must soon stand before the judgment seat of Christ, to give an account of all your life; and every Sabbath must be accounted for. Oh, how will you escape in that day "when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power, when he shall come to be glorified in his saints and to be admired in all them that believe." 2Thessalonians 1: 8-10.

Be entreated, then, to repent of your sins, to cry to God for mercy for Christ's sake, and to amend you ways and your doings and turn to the Lord. "Let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return to the Lord and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon." Isaiah 55: 1-8.

Election Excitement in Louisville.

[From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 2.]

From noon till the close of the polls, but few Democratic votes were cast at the Lafayette Engine House, and at the Walnut street precinct in the Second Ward, and the few who voted were generally knocked down and beaten as they were retiring from the polls. This is the freedom of elections in Louisville. Any poor wretch, or low vagabond, could vote the Opposition ticket with impunity, and all was well with the crowd, who generally undertook to interpose and decide knotty points for the officers of the election. Such was the meddlesome interference of the outside regulators that they undertook to punish those very indiscreet citizens who would persist in voting the Democratic ticket. Thus were hundreds of legal voters deterred from the polls.

The Louisville *Courier*, (Democratic), of the same day, says:

No one failed yesterday to notice that the groceries, stores, etc., kept by foreigners in certain parts of the city, and especially up town, were closed. It looked much like Sunday. Some of these people, no doubt, remembered past days of terror, and went to the country, or locked themselves up in their houses. There is as little doubt, however, that many foreigners voted the Opposition ticket. Some of them sold their vote for a trifle in money, and others for the promise of retaining places, in which they are now laboring, while others went into the enemy's camp on the Mortara question, or the humbug about the Government protecting them against conscriptions into the armies of their native country. And yet others voted with the Know Nothings, because they were afraid of slung-shots, brass-knucks, and hard fists.

The Booth Case.

The case of Mr. S. M. Booth is dragging its slow length along in the Circuit Court. Yesterday was the eighth day of the trial, and the prosecution have been introducing some additional testimony, among which has been the evidence of Doctors Dousman, Wells and McKnight. The evidence for the defence concluded yesterday. The rebutting testimony will be taken to-day.

Six or eight physicians have been on the stand as witnesses in the case, either for or against the defendant, and the counsel take great pleasure in giving the medical gentlemen an opportunity to display their scientific attainments. The developments have not been of a very startling character, though as disgusting as could be desired. The case will not likely be given to the jury before Saturday.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, 3d.*

Shooting Affair at Lafayette.

A shooting affair occurred at the Bramble House, Lafayette, Ind., on Sunday, which came very near resulting fatally to Mr. H. G. Dale, the proprietor of that establishment. It appears that Mr. D., in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. A. B. Holabird, who boards with him, and some other gentlemen, were walking up South street, about 11 o'clock in the evening, and met a couple of fellows named Carder, and Homer, the latter of whom purposely and rudely jostled Mr. H. These fellows were drunk and followed the party to the Bramble, when Carder shot Dale with a shot-gun. A number of shot entered his back, but it is thought he is not seriously injured, and will be about again in a few days.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Poor Man Walks from Chicago to St. Louis—Falls in the Street and Dies.—On Sunday at noon, two young ladies discovered an apparently sick man lying on the grass in the broiling sun, upon a vacant lot near the corner of Green and Fourth streets. They went to him and asked him to get up and go to a house. He replied that he was unable to move; that his legs would no longer support him, and that he had walked the entire distance from Chicago here! The boys then dragged him to a shady spot beneath a wagon. At 4 P. M. another lad passing by found him just expiring. He died exhausted and debilitated with fatigue and privation. His body was extremely emaciated. His age was about thirty-five years, and he was dressed in gray cloth coat, brown pants, and black felt hat with broad brim. No intimation could be gained as to his name.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The New Catholic Faith.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* explains the theory of this new revelation. "The movement," it says, "is a very peculiar one, and is likely to attract much attention":

"It has already brought out the the *North British Review*, which has reviewed the addresses of the Rev. Dr. Bellows on this subject with considerable favor. We may add that several of the most prominent Unitarian clergymen are disposed to unite in the establishment of this new organization. Of course the whole subject is a speculative one at present, but judging from what has taken place in the past, it is not difficult to believe that this new organization may grow into somewhat formidable proportions. We may be incorrect in our supposition, ut it occurs to us that the liturgy used by the Unitarians in England has had some influence in suggesting the extension of the ceremonials of the ancient Catholic Church."

Mysterious Disappearance.—The Salem, (Ill.) *Advocate* says that Mr. James A. Middleton, a respectable citizen of that county, has been missing some three weeks. He left his home on foot, to visit a neighbor living five miles south of him, on Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash. Mr. M. was supposed to be an agent of the I. C. R. R. Co., to take care of their timber along the Skillet Fork, and as there was much ill-feeling against the company there, it is feared he has been murdered. He is described as "about five feet seven inches high, forty years old, rather dark complexion, and is crippled in one of his hands—the right one we believe." He sometimes officiated as a clergyman.

Steamer on the Wisconsin River.—We learn from Gen. Wm. S. Grubb, that a test trip with the new steamer, that has just been built by the citizens of Sauk City, to run on the Wisconsin River, was made yesterday, and that everything worked admirably and satisfactorily to the people. The first regular trip to Portage City will be made by this boat to-morrow; and it is expected that regular trips will hereafter be made during the season. The boat draws but little water, and will be able to run at almost any season.—*Madison Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Great City of the Dead.—Greenwood Cemetery, near New York City, was founded in June, 1840, and from that month to the 23d ult., 69,040 bodies took up their residence in the silent city. Greenwood will, in the end, outstrip New York, and, ere many years, will count its dead by millions.

☞ The King of Bavaria's alliance with Lola Montez has created quite a taste for actresses among his kinsmen. Field-Marshal Prince Charles of Bavaria has just married the widow of the actor Holken, who has received the title of Baroness Funkenberg, and Duke Louis of Bavaria has formed a morganatic marriage with an actress named Mouthe, who has been raised to the nobility as Baroness Waldsee.

☞ A member of the North Carolina Legislature made a decidedly good "hit" a short time ago. A bill was pending which imposed a fine for selling liquor to free negroes, to which he objected, on the ground that "such a law would make them more decent than the whites."

☞ The wife of a broker, in Columbus, Ohio, having cause to suspect the fidelity of her husband, repaired, a few days ago, to the house of a woman whom she believed to be the recipient of his attentions, and exclaiming, "You have dishonored my bed!" attacked her with a knife, inflicting several severe wounds. The woman finally rallied, however, and succeeded in ejecting her assailant.

☞ The last number of *Punch* has a good engraving *apropos* of the Armistice in Italy, which preceded the Peace. Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph are represented in a cock-pit, each fighting his own eagle. The Austrian bird, which has two heads, has evidently come off second best. The Gallic bird looks as if it could bear one more set-to. Napoleon, who is second to his own bird, looks anxiously at Francis Joseph, and says, "Well, brother, havn't they had almost enough of this?"

THE CITY.

☞ The double track south from Twelfth street to Cottage Grove is to be laid forthwith.

☞ Hon. E. Corning, E. C. Delavan and Richard Busteed, of New York, were at the Richmond House yesterday.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Culver & Co., commission merchants, for late European circulars.

☞ Dr. Royal is to be examined this afternoon on the charge of attempting to kill his wife in the Quincy street stabbing affair.

Burglary.—Yesterday a man named James Hughes was held to bail in $500 for burglariously entering the premises of Oliver Hugg, and stealing a hide.

☞ The license war is extending to the keepers of billiard and ten-pin saloons, who, unprovided with the requisite documents, are being put through. Twenty-two have been fined.

☞ A new line of omnibuses are to ply on the Archer Road, from State street to Bridgeport. It will be a great convenience, especially as the Canal office is located there.

☞ A gang of sneak thieves entered the saloon of Edward Paine, No. 178 West Madison street, on Sunday night, and made a thorough ransack of the premises. A couple of boxes of cigars and some coppers were their only booty.

Assault.—Yesterday afternoon the case of Dr. John E. Tannery, charged with an assault with the intent to commit a rape upon the person of Catharine Meacham, a domestic living with a Mrs. Hall, at No. 73 Monroe street, was under examination before Justice Milliken. The defence will attempt to show a conspiracy to extort money.

Recorder's Court.—In this Court yesterday the Grand Jury brought in indictments against Henry Myers, Henry Gœbler, Maria Henning, Sophia Ahrens, and Mary Locke, for larceny, all of whom pleaded not guilty, and against W. Hinton, for forgery, who pleaded guilty.

Mary Lake was put upon trial yesterday morning, and found guilty of petty larceny.

☞ In the advertisement of L. D. Olmsted yesterday morning a typographical error caused us to say that the assets of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company were over three hundred thousand dollars. We should have said over *three millions*. More than *eight hundred thousand dollars* of their capital is loaned in Chicago upon first class real estate security.

Scene in the Recorder's Court.—Matters at the Jail.—Testimony of the Coroner of Cook County.—A singular and not very edifying scene took place in the Recorder's Court yesterday afternoon; singular we are happy to say because it is wholly without precedent in this city, and edifying it could only be to those who should never, have as men or officers come to need such a lesson. The revelations of jail life and jail management in our city were made by witnesses on the stand, and under oath, officers of the jail and of our county. The story of shame was extorted from unwilling lips, corroborative and even transcending the charges we have made against Sheriff's Gray's assistants.

Wiser would it have been in that officer, when tardily we noticed abuses calling for reform in the important public trusts committed to his care, had he given that heed and attention to the matter, which we believe from our knowledge of him would have been its immediate remedy. Instead of so doing, a few petty revenges upon attaches of this paper were the only results accorded by him to what we deemed our duty as public journalists.

Will Sheriff Gray attend to the matter now that it has been exposed in open court, and has received the indignant and scorching rebuke of Recorder Wilson? Will even this induce a better state of things in Chicago jail management? We shall see.

The case on trial yesterday afternoon was that of Mrs. Mary Henning, arrested with a young girl named Sophie Ernst Ahring, ten years of age, her adopted daughter, the former charged with having trained the latter to systematic thieving, and being the receiver, in several instances, of stolen property. When committed to the custody of the Sheriff, the instruction was of the strictest character that the two be kept from all intercourse with each other. At the preliminary examination Sophie had sworn several larcenies by herself, circumstantially, and that her mother had trained her as a thief, profiting by her dexterity.

Yesterday the girl was put upon the stand, and it was found that she testified clearly and distinctly to another state of things, clearing the mother entirely from all participation in the offence. So palpable was the fact of carefully studied collusion that District Attorney Haven began to push his investigations to gain a key to the mystery. "Have you been with your mother? "No." Never seen her? "No." Nor conversed with her since your arrest? "I saw her a little while last Sabbath." Such being the reluctance of the girl to throw light on this subject, at the suggestion of the Court, turnkey Jacob Sauter was put upon the stand to testify as to what connection mother and child might have had. It very reluctantly transpired that mother and daughter have shared the same room and had free intercourse, for the larger share of the time since their incarceration, thus violating the orders of the people's prosecutors and very seriously interfering with the ends of justice. Midway the trial Mr. Asay for the defence threw up the case on this new state of facts kept from him by his clients.

But the investigation did not end here. Sauter, the turnkey, had been put upon the stand to throw light upon the evidence of the girl Sophie. From his own reluctance to answer certain questions put to himself, other witnesses were called in the new direction opened. To inquiries as to the freedom allowed prisoners, to the communication allowed between the male and female wards, answers were sought from persons who were able to refresh the turnkey's memory.

Coroner William James testifies to having seen the prisoner, Henry Jumpertz, sitting in the window of the apartment of the female prisoners on the southeast angle of the main floor, with a woman on each side of him, chatting and laughing. Thinks it may have been on Sunday. Cannot possibly be mistaken as to the identity of the parties. A once condemned murderer awaiting a second trial for the murder of his mistress, sharing behind bolts and bars the companionship of a wanton held for theft, and the female hag of a den of prostitution, constitute a spectacle that quite recalls the days of Jonathan Wild and Jack Sheppard prison scenes.

Again, Turnkey Sauter didn't remember, but a prisoner named Fifer could; that on a time he, Fifer, had been locked into an apartment with Kate Gunning Butler, serving out a term of imprisonment for conspiracy to rob a passenger on the Mich. Central R. R. We should be glad to reproduce here the comments of Recorder Wilson on the state of affairs thus developed and existing. They were sound, strong and to the point. Sheriff Gray, who was present, stated that his attention only needed to be called to these matters to remedy them. That he left the charge of jail affairs to Turnkey Sauter. His Honor Judge Wilson acquitted Sheriff Gray of guilty knowledge of these abuses, and so have we done. We began by charging upon his assistants the evils that were upon the tongues of the street, which we were yet forced, through our opinion of him, to believe had escaped his attention. His conduct since has convinced us of the truth of the adage, "None so blind as those who will not see."

Is it not now a time to begin with a thorough reform at the Chicago jail? We are no advocate of severe measures and rigorous discipline, but prisoners held for high crimes are on another footing with the public than a crew of careless, jolly unrestrained idlers, led off by a careless turnkey, and allowed a license which naturally and necessarily allowed the descent to the very low ebb where we implored Sheriff Gray to take the reins in his own hands and begin with firmness and due discipline to reform evils that have disgraced him and our city for months past.

The St. Joseph Excursionists.

A DAY'S PROGRAMME DAMPED NOT SPOILED.

THE SUPPER AT THE TREMONT.

Yesterday dawned inauspiciously for the programme which had promised so much for our guests from Missouri.

Despite an occasional promise to disperse, the clouds held their own throughout the day, or rather held their place, and gave plentiful and abundant showers so grateful to the face of Nature that there could be no regrets for a rainy day thus succeeding a tedious drought.

But it checked and repressed out of door manifestations only to give more vigor and zest to events within doors. The first in order of the promised events of the day was the reception at the Tremont House.

The absence of Mayor Haines left him absent from the post he would gladly have filled, of extending welcome to our guests, who throughout the morning thronged the halls and saloons of the Tremont House, interchanging among themselves and our citizens expressions of courtesy and good will.

At ten o'clock, Dr. C. V. Dyer of this city called the assemblage to order, and introduced Robt. S. Blackwell, Esq., to welcome the excursionists to the hospitalities of the city. Mr. B. spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy and Galesburg:—I have been deputed to extend to you on this occasion the hospitality of the city and to give you that welcome due to you under the circumstances. I must state by way of apology, that the Mayor of the city had made arrangements to leave for the East, prior to the announcement of the excursion, and that business and family matters of importance made it imperative for him to leave, as he did last night.

This is an occasion where there is no necessity for making a speech. I welcome you in behalf of the city authorities, the citizens, and the mercantile and financial interests of the city, to the Young Giant of the West, and trust you will receive that welcome from all our citizens.

You, yourselves, are the representatives of young and growing cities, and it is our intention that the cities of the South and West shall become acquainted with our people and our progress. Contact wears off the sharp edges of men. Some of you are from a Slave State. We live in a Free State. Thus, prejudices are engendered sometimes, but when we come together we find that humanity is the same, the world over; that men are made alike and are worthy of regard and friendship. This tends to perfect harmony and union.

Upon contact commerce is based. When men meet for purposes of traffic, all prejudices and animosities are worn off. Is not this true, gentlemen? (Applause.) Therefore we are pleased to welcome you, to know you, and we hope that all such feelings will be obliterated. We have use for you, and you have use for us. People are apt to imagine that there is no place comparable to that where they live, and they only find the contrary when they go abroad. You will find that Chicago hearts pulsate to Liberty, the Constitution and the Union. There is no difference between us; and therefore I say, in concluding these desultory remarks, that the latch-string of every door in Chicago is unloosed to all of our honored guests. Our public institutions are open to you. Our wives and daughters will entertain you, if you behave yourselves. We give to you all a hearty welcome to our houses and our homes.

Mr. Blackwell retired amid hearty applause, and Col. M. Jeff. Thompson, Mayor of St. Joseph, responded in behalf of the guests of that city in a brief speech. He said:

Gentlemen of Chicago: I wish to correct my predecessor in one statement. He stated that we had come to the Young Giant of the West. We have in reality come from the Young Giant of the West, to visit his adult brother, the Young Giant of the North. I agree with the gentleman in denouncing prejudice. We will welcome the people of any clime, or latitude, or country, and with them will uphold the flag of our glorious country. We meet you as friends and brothers. We have not come here to make long-winded speeches; we have come to eat with you, to drink with you, to sleep with you, and to love you all, ladies included.

Mayor Towner, of Hannibal, was next introduced, who made the following remarks:

Gentlemen of Chicago:—I but feebly express the feelings of the people of Hannibal when I return you their thanks for this generous hospitality. We were told in our school-boy days that words were the emblems of thoughts and feelings. The English language in all its richness and copiousness cannot furnish words upon this occasion. We are pleased to meet you; we are pleased with your palatial structures reaching toward the heavens; with your commercial marine, ploughing your great inland seas, which I trust will ever receive the fostering care of government; with your railroads traversing the country and bringing back to your store houses, for your energy, the fruits now burdening your land. Government must protect your marine and railroad systems, for the voice of the people is the voice of God.

From Hannibal to St. Joseph, lies a country richer than which the sun of God never shone upon. I need not tell the solid men of Chicago that the prize of this rich country is within their grasp, and that the people of that country are willing that they should contend for it.

You are truly again realizing the old fable of Minerva springing from the brain of Jove, fully armed. Thus Chicago has sprung fully armed with the powers of commerce from the brain of her business men. I will not detain you longer than to again repeat to you the assurance of our thanks. In the good old Anglo-Saxon phrase, "I thank you."

Dr. Dyer then introduced Benjamin Prentiss, Esq., of Quincy, who spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen:—We came here to-day in company with our friends from Missouri. We come as friends of Chicago, St. Joseph and Hannibal. We come, accepting your hospitalities, so beautifully extended by Mr. Blackwell, in every sense of the term. We hope to profit by the example of the business men of your beautiful city. While we passed from Quincy to Chicago, the problem was solved why you have been so great and influential a city. During the journey, our Missouri friends were astonished and delighted at the immense prairies waving with corn and grain.

The child is born and named who shall yet see you the greatest city of the continent. We are willing to accord to you great credit, but you are indebted largely to the farmers for your prosperity. It is the labor and the *Free Labor*, if Missouri men will allow the expression, which has caused this prosperity. (Applause.) We deprecate all narrow and contracted feelings. We meet here as business men, and our peace is not to be disturbed by the factious demagogues of the present day. (Applause.) We will learn of you the lesson of prosperity. We are yours; do with us as you will, and be assured you will not have occasion to be ashamed of our scholarship.

Mr. Carr of Galesburg next followed:

I have been requested by the Mayor of Galesburg, to extend to you in behalf of our city, our thanks for your cordial welcome. I must ask you to excuse my embarrassment, speaking in my boyhood before men whom I have learned to reverence. We commenced a city shortly after the foundation of Chicago. Chicago has increased commercially, Galesburg educationally. She is the great education city of the West. We send you our produce and you are enriched. You compensate us and we are enriched. You send your young men and women to us and we are enriched. We send them back in the full vigor of manhood and womanhood and you in turn are enriched.

For your kind reception I thank you. It is not alone *your* reception. Chicago does not belong to you alone. It belongs to every farmer, artizan and village in the great West. While you treat the country people in this manner, you will never regret it, but you will perhaps in the future derive some benefit for your hospitalities to us.

One of the speakers has said that we live South of Mason and Dixon's line. It is so. We are from a State having the "peculiar institution," but I trust we have none of the prejudices alluded to, and certainly none against *free labor*. I am proud to see it; proud that Illinois can show her sister States such immense fields of corn and grain, and I can assure you, that while some stories have been told about us which are unfortunately true, you will find that the nearer you get to Border Ruffians the less they will bite. Among our excursionists are men from the extreme South and the frozen North, from Kentucky and Tennessee, and we have brought back some "Sucker" Children who strayed away from you. We are proud to say that if ever the flag of our country loses a star, or if even a stripe is obliterated, it will not be the fault of the Border Ruffians.

The Colonel then gave the following description of the Mayor of St. Joseph:

Speaking upon Mayors, you must'nt take him as he looks. Although it is a boasting time, I must say that I will bet that he has more brains than any other man of his looks, in the world, and this is a safe banter, for he is the ugliest looking man in the world. He is a cross between a shanghai rooster and a sandhill crane. But he is perfectly harmless. He is also from one of the first families of Virginia.

After alluding in complimentary terms to the influence of Chicago, the Colonel related a story of his brother, who while traveling through the west in 1830, had the misfortune to tear his pants and wrote to him, that he could get a pair when he got to Chicago—but upon arriving here he could not find a pair in the whole town. He concluded by saying:

We are just as proud of you as we dare to be, there on the frontiers of Border Ruffianism. We are proud also of St. Louis, who will compete with you for the banner. St. Louis is getting jealous of you and thinks we are mixing too thickly with you Yankees. But we told her to attend to her own business. We are tied to you by iron bands, and hope that each of us may get better acquainted with our mutual condition. In a few short years the conductor of a train passing through Chicago will sing out "all aboard for San Francisco," and as the iron horse thunders over the snow capped Sierra Nevada they will have to bend their backs to let him pass.

At 'Change hours there was a pleasant gathering at the Board of Trade Rooms, and speeches were made by Col. Thompson, and Messrs. V P. Ciary and I. Y. Munn.

The aspects of the weather had seemed to shut out the feasibility of the projected steamboat excursion on the Planet. At 3 P. M., nevertheless, there were a goodly number undaunted and eager to test the welcome of Old Michigan, albeit the waves were rough and the rain heavy. The steamer was absent from her dock a little over an hour, but the trip gave a feature of some novelty to the participants, who came back *the lighter* not a few of them by the tribute landsmen must pay wind and wave when together they demand tribute.

The feature of the visit of the excursionists which as was foreseen was superior to all the influences of meteorology, was The Second Annual Supper of the Audubon Club of this City, occuring at this juncture, was generously and constantly thrown open to the guests.

It was in itself one of the finest and most brilliant affairs of the season. Mine hosts of the Tremont outdid themselves in the surpassing excellence of *cuisine*, and good taste in hall and table decoration. Appropriately in the latter the superb cabinet of the Audubon club yielded up its feathered treasures. Thus from these posts along the groaning tables loaded with delicacies, birds and fowl of great variety and brilliant plumage, many of them of rare value, looked with their glass eyes upon the funeral honors paid to their kindred dispatched to their last resting place in such goodly company and cookery.

How thoroughly this was a *Game Supper* may best be attested by an extract from the bill of fare, not a draft from which was dishonored.

GAME.

Roast Canvas Back Ducks, Champagne Sauce. Roast Brandt, Roast Malard Ducks, Roast Wood Ducks, Roast Wild Goose, Roast Red Heads, Roast Teal Ducks, Roast Bitterns, Roast Blue Wing Teal, Roast Pigeon, Roast Grey Ducks, Roast Broad Bills, Roast Dippers, Roast Lake Duck, Roast Sand Hill Crane, Roast Prairie Chickens, Stuffed and Larded, Roast Patridge, Broiled Plover, Broiled Red Bird, Broiled Rice Birds, Broiled Marsh Birds, Broiled Woodcock on Toast, Broiled Blue Wing Teal, Broiled Prairie Chicken, Broiled Wild Pigeons, Broiled Rail.

The company entered the supper room at 7 o'clock, plates were laid for about two hundred and fifty guests. The Light Guard Band discoursed their finest strains, at intervals as the meal progressed.

A little after ten o'clock, when hunger had been appeased, the losses of the voyagers on the "Planet" made good, and midway the din of popping corks, letting out not alone the imprisoned spirit of the grape, but the spirits of the company, Col. W. S. Johnson, as President of the Club, rose from the head of the table to call on the second part of the entertainment.

Col. Johnson said he deemed it appropriate in view of the number of strangers present to state the purposes and origin of the Audubon Club, whose Second Annual Supper was now being given. Eighteen months since the Audubon Club was formed for securing better observance of the Game Laws of our State, and for collecting specimens to constitute a cabinet. It consists of nearly two hundred members at this time, and has a cabinet of over 800 specimens collected from all sections of the world. The speaker referred to the expeditions of Messrs. Kennicott and Evans, with the design of increasing and enriching this cabinet. He would introduce the regular toasts of the evening. These were read in the following order, and responded to by the speakers as named. We regret that our space forbids us to attempt justice to the speeches, several of which were felicitous and admirable, but other than the objection as to want of space, must be considered the difficulty of reproducing the telling points af an after dinner speech, got up on the basis of some of those of last evening. Champagne in pitchers is the standing simile in this case. The sparkle, the adjuncts of time and place are lost in the telling a second time. We append the roll call of the Toast Masters, which were promptly responded to.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *John J. Audubon.*—The most accomplished ornithologist the world has ever produced. The lover of the beautiful in Nature, his memory will ever be sacred. —John M. Rountree.

2d. *The Sportsman's Paradise.*—The boundless expanse of the ever beautiful Prairie—we love its flowers, its breezes, and its birds, and the strength and pleasure from the enjoyment of them. —Dr. W. H. Egan.

3d. *Daniel Webster.*—The mighty statesman—who, amid the cares of political life, maintained to the last his love of Nature and the manly sports of the field. —Hon. J. F. Farnsworth.

4th. *The Press.*—The mighty lever of the age. Resting upon the fulcrum of free thought, it accomplishes the boast of Archimedes, and moves the world. —Wm. Bross.

5. *The Military.*—The defenders of our civil liberty; our state institutions and our homes. Should the torch of battle ever be lighted, may they like true sportsmen, take to the field, and, let slip the dogs of war, bag the foe, and if die they must die game. —Col. Geo. W. Gage.

6. *Our Friends from Abroad.*—We welcome them to our city and our homes; our hearts gush out towards them as the heavens are now gushing rain, and we assure them that though wet without, they will find all warm within. —Col. Jas. Craig.

The festivities were continued to a late or rather an early hour. The occasion was notable and will long be remembered.

Northwestern Female College—Ladies Educational Aid Fund.—Among the educational aid funds that have gone before the public for contributions, not one has a higher claim to support than the Ladies' Aid Fund below referred to. All the funds of which we have hitherto heard, have been for the support of young *men*, and no doubt they have done a great deal of good. But surely those poor daughters of genius, who, if they only had opportunity to indulge their high mental aspirations, might become writers, teachers, missionaries, wives and mothers to illuminate the world. Surely those should not all be condemned to impale themselves on the seamstress' needle and starve, or marry boors and struggle through life in the agony of ignorance. If men of means are inquiring how they may best contribute to the improvement of their race, let them consider the responsible mission of woman, her vast influence in moulding the future generations, and they cannot fail to recognize the importance of this fund, and the strong claim it holds upon their munificence. Without sectarianism and without caste, the appeal of the Trustees of the Northwestern Female College addresses *all*, and we hope that every good citizen will give the report of the articles of organization on which the fund is based, a careful reading preparatory to giving his donation thereto.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Northwestern Female College, of Evanston, held on Friday evening last, the following basis of organization for a Ladies' Educational Aid Fund was submitted and approved:

Whereas, frequent and pressing applications are being made to the Northwestern Female College, at Evanston, Illinois, for the enjoyment of its privileges by those who are of too limited means to secure them:

And whereas the Board of Trustees of the said college are constituted, by its charter, a body corporate to receive, manage, and appropriate funds for education, according to the specific intent of the donors: therefore,

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the benevolent public to contribute to the establishment of a Ladies Educational Aid Fund, to be received, managed and appropriated by this board according to the following regulations:

Art. I. The object of the Ladies Educational Aid Fund shall be to assist young ladies in obtaining a scientific or classical education whose pecuniary means are too limited to secure it.

Art. II. All monies contributed to the Ladies Educational Aid Fund shall go into the hands of the Treasurer, to be invested by the board in good securities, as a permanent fund, the interest only of which may be appropriated for the object specified. Contributions in lands and other property aside from money, shall remain in the hands of the board to be sold, or otherwise disposed of as they shall think proper.

Art. III. The beneficiaries of this fund shall be not under fifteen years of age, of good moral character, promising talents, and of those who do not reject the Bible as a Divine revelation, and, while under the patronage of the board, must give good evidence of good proficiency in their studies in their examinations from time to time by the board or its committee.

Art. IV. The beneficiaries of the Ladies' Educational Aid Fund shall receive its aid on loans, giving their obligations to the Board, with such security as they shall prescribe, to refund the amount received in four years from the time of receiving it, with interest [illegible] … and *provided further*, that abatements, in other cases, shall be discretionary with the Board.

Art. V. Moneys refunded by beneficiaries shall not go to increase the permanent fund, but shall be appropriated, as interest of it, to assist directly in educating others.

Art. VI. A committee of the Board shall determine who are suitable persons to become beneficiaries of the Ladies' Educational Aid Fund, or to be continued or receive aid, the amount of appropriation to each; give orders on the Treasurer for the several amounts appropriated, and report to the Board at their annual meeting.

Art. VII. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed by order of the committee or otherwise, and present a report thereof, certified by the auditors, at the annual meeting of the board.

Art. VIII. The board shall appoint two auditors, whose duty it shall be to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and certify his report, if correct, previous to the annual meeting of the board.

Art. IX. The board will receive for the same benevolent object, contributions, not only to the permanent fund, but also for direct appropriation to those needing it.

Art. X. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ That beautiful Furniture at Haskell's must be sold, positively, this morning.—Remember the number—108 Lake street, and examine the goods in season. See advertisement.

North Western Office of Singer's Sewing Machines, 66 Lake st., Chicago, Aug. 3d, 1859. A. W. Harris, Agent.

Mr. Geo. R. Chittenden:—I notice by yesterday's issue of the Press and Tribune, you speak of an article published July 4th, headed "Immense Business." I think Mr. Geo. R., that article is not so well calculated to deceive the public as the one you have already published in their columns. When you speak of misleading the public, question your own conscience and act accordingly. A. W. Harris.

Immense Business.—I. M. Singer & Co., are still extending their business operations by the erection of a new and elegant building for manufacturing their new A machines, which have lately acquired such popularity in a great many families in the West.

They have sold of this style of Machine, within the last sixty days, three thousand six hundred and seventy, and of *all* the varieties manufactured by them, seven thousand two hundred and forty, making the largest sales that have ever been made in this branch of business, in the same length of time. The latest improvement designated as the A Machine, has recently been examined by the best mechanics in the United States, and pronounced by them to be the best piece of mechanism they had ever seen.

Call at the salesrooms, No. 66 Lake street, and judge for yourselves, when we feel assured that you will at once decide that the merits and capacity of this Machine for family work are unequalled. au4 1w

Office of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co, 167 and 169 Lake Street—Geo. R. Chittenden, Agent.—Mr. A. W. Harris, agent for I. M. Singer & Co. in this city, having publicly declared (July 4th) under the head of "*Immense Business*," that I. M. Singer & Co. had made and "sold during the last sixty days Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Sewing Machines," and as this statement is calculated to mislead the public by putting the number of machines made and sold in this time too many by over 5,000, according to the following quarterly statement of I. M. Singer & Co. themselves, and desiring that the public may have a fair, reliable and correct statement of the number of sewing machines made and sold by I. M. Singer, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson, beg leave to submit the enclosed letter from E. Howe, Jr., (patentee of a part common to all machines,) to whom is rendered by each company, *quarterly*, a correct account of the machines sold, and to whom is paid a license fee on each.

447 Broome Street, New York, July 29th, 1859.

Geo. R. Chittenden, Esq.—Dear Sir:

Below I send you the number of Sewing Machines sold by the three firms of Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, the Grover & Baker, Sewing Machine Co., and I. M. Singer & Co. The quarterly returns do not come in at the same time from all, but I send you the last returns rendered, viz:

Wheeler & Wilson, manufacturing Co., returned May 1st, 1859, 5943 machines sold in the United States and Territories and 195 exported.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., returned May 1st, 1859, 2800 machines sold in the United States and Territories and 140 exported.

I. M. Singer & Co., returned July 1, 1859, 2721 Machines sold in the United States and Territories and 568 exported.

The above is a *true* and *correct* account as their quarterly returns.

Respectfully yours, E. Howe, Jr.
aug3-2w

Bininger's Old London Dock Gin.—Physicians will bear in mind that Bininger's Old London Dock Gin, is the only pure medicinal gin in the United States; very desirable as a diuretic, splendid as a mild and pleasant beverage or hot weather, and very beneficial for ladies in delicate health. For sale at wholesale by Hoyt & Peirce, 147 South Water street, and at retail by all first class Druggists and Grocers. jy29-1w

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*
They are without a rival.—*Scientific American.*
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*N. Y. Express.*
For *hemming, felling, tucking* and *gathering* no statement is necessary, as their reputation for successfully doing this work, has been for some time established.
All the latest improvements, originated by the best talent in the Union, are involved in this machine. George R. Chittenden, Gen'l Agt., jy7-1mo 167 and 169 Lake street.

Singer's New "A" Machine.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in all Sewing Machines. It *hems, fells, tucks and gathers*. The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they *must* supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent. je21-2mo

DIED.

On the 3d inst., MICHAEL BRYANT, aged 72 years. Funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his late residence No. 71 North Union street.

On Wednesday, Aug. 3, of inflammation of the bowels, GEORGE DOIG, only son of John and Elizabeth Campbell, aged 16¾ months. Funeral will take place at the residence of John Campbell, 347 West Adams street, on Friday, Aug. 5th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

Wednesday, Aug 3d, 1859, TERESA ELLEN, daughter of P. A. and T. C. Hoyne; aged 13 months.

August 3d, ANNIE daughter of John and Margaret A ston; aged 9 months and 2 days.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC Works, City of Chicago, August 4th, 1859. Sealed proposals will be received until Thursday, August 11th, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., for graveling Rush street from North Water street to Chicago avenue in accordance with the specifications for the same on file in my office. Each bid must specify the kind of gravel proposed to be furnished. Bids to be marked "Bid for improvement of Rush street," and addressed to "City Clerk." au4-6t-a51 R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC Works, City of Chicago, August 4th, 1859. Sealed proposals will be received until Thursday, August 11th, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., for grading the south half of North avenue from Milwaukee avenue to the North Branch, in accordance with the specifications for the same on file in my office. Bids to be marked, "Bid for Improvement of North avenue," and addressed "City Clerk." au4-6t-a52 R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

OFFICE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, August 4th, 1859. Sealed proposals will be received until Thursday, August 11th, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., for graveling Michigan avenue from Lake street to Randolph street with Joliet boulder cement gravel in accordance with the specifications for the same on file in my office. Bids to be marked "Bid for improvement of Michigan avenue," and addressed to "City Clerk." au4-6t-a50 R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

OFFICE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, August 4th, 1859. Sealed proposals will be received until Thursday, August 11th, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., for graveling Michigan street with Joliet gravel in accordance with the specifications for the same on file in my office. Bids to be marked "Bid for Improvement of Michigan street," and addressed to "City Clerk." au4-6t-a53 R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

INVALIDS, ATTENTION! Professor John Baptist Smith, BORN WITH A NATURAL GIFT, In the City of Montreal, Canada, Calls the attention of the citizens of this city to the fact that he can cure all kinds of Rheumatism, Consumption, and all other diseases, WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE, and without pain. All persons who are suffering from disease will please call on Prof. Smith at his office, where they can consult with him free of charge, and obtain from him city references. Charges in accordance with the times. Office 199 Washington street, between Franklin and Wells street. au3 1mx

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!—We have for sale on account of Underwriters, 500 Kegs Nails, 40d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, and 3d; 8d fence, 6d fence 3d fence, 10d finishing, 8d finishing, &c., &c. The above are part of the cargo of the Propeller Rocket, which are but slightly rusted, which we will sell at low figures. C. H. KEITH & SON, 16 and 18 Dearborn street. au3 a49 1w

FISH! FISH! FISH!—500 hf brls. WHITE FISH and TROUT of late inspection. Price only $2 00 per package. Country trade solicited. C. H. KEITH & SON. 16 and 18 Dearborn-st.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR. EIGHTY BARRELS CARBONDALE, Just received by STEVENS, BRO. & CO., 229 South Water street.

BUTTER—We are constantly receiving from some of the best dairies in this State a very choice article of Butter, packed under our direction, in Firkins and Stone Jars, at GOSS & HOAG, City Grocery, No. 42 North Clark-st. jy30-1w-d914

FLOUR—New White Wheat Flour in bbls, half, quarter and eight bbl sacks at GOSS & HOAG, Grocers, No. 42 North Clark-st. jy30-1w-d909

HAMS—200 Sugar Cured Hams, GOSS & HOAG, No. 42 North Clark street. jy30-1w-d910

JAVA COFFEE—200 Pockets O. G. by the quantity or at retail at GOSS & HOAG, 42 North Clark-st. jy30-1w-d911

TEAS—100 Half Chests of very fine quality assorted Teas for family use. GOSS & HOAG, No. 42 North Clark street. jy30 1w-912

TEAS IN CADDIES—100 put up especially for our retail trade at GOSS & HOAG, No. 42 North Clark street.

NEW POTATOES AT SNOW'S. Received daily from the South. Country orders supplied. J. SNOW, 19 Dearborn street.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* ja1-1894-y

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room with board for a gentleman and wife in central location, 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington. au4 1w

WANTED—One pair Store Trucks and Platform Scale. Persons having the same to dispose of will find a purchaser at 224 Lake street, or address P. O. box 1443, stating price. au4 3tx

REWARD—Lost on Tuesday afternoon, on Randolph street, or on the route of the North Clark street Omnibus Line, a pocket case of Surgical Instruments. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 85 Lake street. au4 3tx

TO RENT—On Wabash avenue, conveniently located, a first-class brick house, containing fourteen rooms besides closets and bath rooms, with all the modern improvements. The owner desires to board with the family taking the house. Address "C." box 162, stating name and where an interview may be had. au4 1t

MONEY TO LOAN on first-class Notes, Collaterals, or REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, In city or country, in sums of $100 to $1,000. Apply to GEORGE W. NEWCOMB & CO. au4 1w 80 Dearborn street, up stairs.

IMPORTING AND WHOLESALE TRADE. Having sold our entire stock of Assorted Goods, and retired from the Jobbing business, we shall continue the business of Importing Staple Groceries, Suited to the wants of the JOBBING TRADE in our Western Cities. The Trade may rely upon our keeping the largest and best selected stock of STAPLE GROCERIES that can be found in any market, and we will sell to Wholesale Dealers (exclusively), at prices that will enable them to make their purchases of us as their trade requires. Our terms will be as liberal as are offered in Eastern cities. Our stock will consist of RAW and REFINED SUGARS of all grades, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, OILS, RICE, FISH, and other articles as are daily required by the Trade. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. au4 a55 1w

THE Co-partnership of BALL & GRIFFIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Aug. 3d, 1859. F. H. BALL, E. F. GRIFFIN. au4 1w

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Successors to Ball & Griffin, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner of Clark and South Water streets. We are prepared to make advances on Grain in store and on Shipments to Eastern Markets. EDGAR F GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN. Chicago, August 3d, 1859.

I TAKE PLEASURE in recommending GRIFFIN BROS. to our old friends, and hope they will favor them with their business. [au4 a49 1m] F. H. BALL.

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY. WHOLESALE GROCERS, REYNOLDS & ELY'S BLOCK, 16 South Water-st., two doors East of Michigan Avenue.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, receiving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 BBLS. N. Y. REFINED SUGARS. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY. 16 South Water street.

100 BBLS. N. O. AND S. H. MOLASSES. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY. 16 South Water street.

100 BBLS. N. Y. SYRUPS, PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

3000 KEGS NAILS—Assorted, PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Leaf Tobacco, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. FATMAN & CO. will hold their first TRADE SALE on Tuesday, August 30th, and the succeeding days, until the Catalogue is disposed of, AT McCULLOUGH'S SALES ROOM, No. 159 Front street, corner of Maiden Lane. Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer, of Burdett, Jones & Co.
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—1,600 hhds. partly of fine bright medium, and common Tobacco, suitable for fine cutting, … CONNECTICUT, OHIO AND STATE SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—5,000 Cases—The Connecticut of the packing of Messrs. Owen Welles and Henry P Kent. The Ohio of Messrs. Fatman & Co's own packing. The State Seed of … HAVANA TOBACCO.—1,000 bales … & Co's own Importation.
☞ NOTICE.—The samples of Kentucky will be ready for examination on the 22d and 23d of August. The samples of Seed Leaf, on the 24th and 25th of August, at Fatman & Co's Store, 165 Water street.
The samples of Havana on the 26th, 27th and 29th of August, at Messrs. Fatman & Co's Bonded Warehouse, No. 165 Water street.
Positively no samples will be exhibited on the days of sale. Parties should be here in ample time to examine the goods by catalogue on the days specified. Catalogues and permission to examine the goods can be obtained at Fatman & Co's Store on Monday, the 22d day of August.
TERMS:—Under $1,000, cash; from $1,000 to $5,000, four months' credit; $5,000 to $10,000, four and six months; $10,000 and upwards, four, six and eight months. Notes to be made satisfactory to the sellers payable in the city of New York. For further particulars address FATMAN & CO., New York. au4 d42 2w

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. Boston, July 28th, 1859. We are informed that Messrs. PLATT & BROOKS, of Akron, Ohio, have obtained a patent dated May 24th, 1859, for an improvement upon George A. Mitchell's Tip for the protection of the Toes of Boots and Shoes, for which Letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell January 5th, 1858. All Tips made under Platt & Brooks' Patent infringe upon Mitchell's Patent, and no one has a right to make or use them without a license from the undersigned, Assignees of said Mitchell. That parties may not be misled, we hereby give notice that we shall prosecute all persons who use and sell Tips made under Platt & Brooks' Patent without a license from us. au4 d3tw4w 54 CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL GUIDE. NEW EDITION, 1859, Containing ESSAYS ON THE PHYSICAL, MORAL, AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF FEMALES, And the Homœopathic Treatment of their Diseases in all periods of life. Price $1.25. For sale by HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN. L. D. OLMSTED, AGENT. ACQUIRED CAPITAL OVER THREE MILLIONS. The subscriber has been appointed Agent for this old and well established Life Insurance Company, and is now ready to receive applications. Those holding policies will, after this time, receive their dividends and renewal receipts at this office upon payment of their premiums. The Annual Dividends have averaged more than 40 PER CENT. Total amount of Dividends paid to assured up to the present year ... $1,357,932 00. Total amount of claims by death paid up to the present year ... 2,0[illegible]3,149 16. L. D. OLMSTED, Cor. Lake and Lasalle street, Over Chicago Bank. au3a39 1m

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of One Hundred Dollars, ($100.00,) upon the Real Estate in the North Division, by him deemed benefitted by Grading Fullerton avenue from the Little Fort Road to Green Road, will be at Room No. 1 in the Court House, on the 11th day of August, 1859, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making said Assessment. G. M. GRAY, Supt. Special Assessments and Commissioner. Chicago, August 4th, 1859. au4-6t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to assess the sum of Thirty Dollars ($30) upon the real estate in the West Division, by him deemed benefitted by Grading Walnut street from Paulina street to Wood street will be at Room No. 1 in the Court House, on the 11th day of August, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making said Assessment. G. M. GRAY, Supt. Special Assessments and Commissioner. Chicago, August [illegible], 1859. au4-6t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of Sixty-four Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Dollars ($64,158.00) upon the real estate in the North and West Divisions, by them deemed benefitted by the widening of the North Branch of Chicago River, will be at Room No. 1 in the Court House, on the 11th day of August, 1859, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said Assessments. G. M. GRAY, F. A. BRAGG, D. W. THOMAS, Com'rs. Chicago, August 4th, 1859. au4-10t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and recompense due the owners respectively of such real estate as shall be appropriated and taken for the extension of North Division street, from Wolcott to Clark-st. in accordance with an order passed in Common Council August 1st, 1859; and at the same time to assess the amount of such damages, together with the cost of proceedings, upon the real estate deemed benefitted … will meet at room No. 1 in the Court House on the 15th day of August, 1859, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of making said assessment. G. M. GRAY, F. A. BRAGG, CHAS. KLEMM, Comm'rs. Chicago, August 4th, 1859. au4-10t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to ascertain the damages and recompense due the owners respectively of such real estate as shall be appropriated and taken for the extension of Mitchell street, … G. M. GREY, F. A. BRAGG, THOS. O'NEIL, Com'rs.

LIME AT 50 CENTS PER BBL! …

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1859. Third night of the popular Author and Actor JOHN BROUGHAM, Who will appear as H. J. POW-HA-TAN in his own great burlesque of PO-CA-HON-TAS, Written some years ago, but having progressed with the times, is supposed to be BETTER THAN EVER, with Jokes and Local Hits. Mr. Brougham will also appear as WILKINS MICAWBER, in his own adaptation of Dicken's great Novel of DAVID COPPERFIELD. ☞ Doors open at 7¾; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Prices of Admission.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c. Second Circle, 25c. Lower Private Boxes, $6. Upper Boxes, $5. ☞ Box Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. ☞ Wanted, 20 Young Ladies for the Ballet. Apply to Mr. Harrington at the stage door of the Theatre at 1 o'clock. J. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Excursion Tickets good for Return till October 1st, 1859 are now being issued. THE TRIP INCLUDES Mackinaw, Collingwood, Georgian Bay, TORONTO, KINGSTON, The Thousand Islands, RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains AND PORTLAND. Excursionists can take River or Rail from Kingston to Montreal, enabling them to pass the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight. Fare for the Round Trip from Chicago to Portland and Quebec and Return, including Meals and Berths on the River St. Lawrence Steamers, $36.00. ☞ For Tickets, Handbills of Excursion, and further particulars apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Collingwood Line, foot of Lasalle street. J. WARRACK, Agent Grand Trunk Railway, No. 74 Dearborn street. jy15-1mad560

To Rent.

TO RENT—Several good brick dwellings with stables. Also, a variety of tenements at prices from $250 to $600. ABBOTT & KINGMAN, 580 Clark street. ap13 d770 6m

TO RENT—A good two story Dwelling, and Barn, No. 77 Huron street. The house contains ten rooms, is newly painted and in good order. Rent low. Apply at Room No. 8 Dearborn Block—opposite the Post Office. J. B. RICE. jy18-1m-d707

TO RENT—A Lumber or Coal Yard on the North Branch, 152 feet front on the dock, between Ontario and Erie streets, all in a newly improved condition—to rent cheap. For information apply to GEORGE V. BYRD, at G. R. Hughes' Law Office, au3 a45 3t 101 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—House No. 34 Washington street, contains about twenty rooms, and is well arranged and finely located for a Boarding House. None but first-class responsible tenants need apply. S. B. WILLIAMS, No. 4 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells street. jy13 d703 1m

TO RENT—Union Park Residence, consisting of a two and a half story Gothic Frame House, with Carriage House and Stable, very low—$240 per year—(within two blocks of the horse railroad.) Inquire of DR. INGALLS, southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets. jy14-d3m-d561

TO RENT—A New House, just finished, on Linden street. It has 11 rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, clothes presses, &c., and also plenty of garden room; is well supplied with water, and the house is very well finished. It will be let to a good tenant for $300 a year. Apply to C. J. HULL, corner of Lake and Lasalle. jy16 d746 1m

TO RENT—Dwelling House on North Side, No 285 Michigan street, formerly occupied by G. W. Dole. Possession given August 1st. Also—New brick dwelling, (3 stories) next door east, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, baths, (hot and cold water,) cooking range, &c. Possession given Aug. 1st. Inquire of R. CARPENTER. jy20 d831 1m

TO RENT—A New Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, with a large dry cellar, situated in a grove just South of Cleaverville, near the Lake Shore, and within five minutes walk of the Depot, will be rented very low to a good tenant. If desired, and the references are satisfactory, the house can be had by the board of the owner. Address box 1815, Chicago P O. jy3 d796 1m

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS HOTEL.—That large and spacious building known as the DE SOTO HOUSE, at Galena, Illinois is now for rent, either for one or a term of years. The De Soto House is one of the best Hotel buildings in the West, and would command an extensive patronage under an experienced manager. It is furnished in first-class style, and is now undergoing … Applications will be received until the 10th of August next. By order of the Directors, jy21 d584 20t E. A. SMALL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILLERS!—We will Sell or Rent upon accommodating terms the fine new Brick Steam Flouring Mill known as "VALLEY CITY MILLS," four Dwelling Houses and a Store Room connected with same, located in Pleasant Valley, eight miles above Davenport, Iowa, on the Mississippi River. This mill has three runs of stone, and all the machinery in complete running order, with capacity to make 100 barrels of flour per day. There is an abundant supply of wheat in the immediate neighborhood. jy23-2w-d843 MITCHELL & CABLE.

TO BAKERS.—A fine Store and Bake Shop, with a No. 1 Cracker Machine and all fixtures thereunto belonging, in good running order, all of which I will rent cheap. The location is desirable, being on Broadway between Fox and Main streets, Aurora, Ill., a good opening offers as there is but one Bakery in the city, and it cannot supply the demands. Address jy30-1mx AUSTIN MANN, Aurora, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands, or will exchange for goods or city property. Apply to M. F. TULEY, Attorney, No. 157 Randolph street. jy30-2w-d95

FOR SALE—We have a few COMPLETE FILES of the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, from January 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1859, for sale. Inquire at the Counting Room, 51 Clark street.

FOR SALE—BANK CHARTER. Said Bank has a capital stock of $100,000; circulation out, $50,000. Good location and doing well. Has been in operation over a year. For particulars address "X. Y. Z.," Milwaukee. au3 7tx

FOR SALE—DRUG STOCK—An old and established drug firm, with a large country trade, desiring to retire from business, offer for sale their entire stock of Drugs and Medicines upon reasonable terms. Address box 350 P. O. jy13 1mx

FOR SALE—A Farm—The subscriber offers for sale an 80 acre Farm with good House and Barn, in Effingham county. A good portion of the farm is fenced in and under cultivation and about 35 acres of it is Timbered. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to S. B. WILLIAMS, No. 4 Pardee's Building, cor. South Water and Wells street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots on Michigan avenue, West Randolph street, … street, West Jackson street, Des Plaines street, and West Van Buren street. TO RENT.—Houses on Wabash avenue and West Randolph street. Terms very favorable. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 5 Walker's Building, 84 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—The House and Barn on the southeast corner of Clinton and West Washington streets. House has ten rooms, with closets, out-buildings, &c., and is supplied with water. Lease of ground for two years with privilege of renewal. Ground rent only $42 per year. Apply at the premises. Rent of the place would pay for itself in three years. jy12 1m d770

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation as Book-Keeper by a person who has had large experience in the Banking and Dry Goods business. Address "H." Box 405 Chicago Post Office. jy28 1wx

WANTED—By a Man of experience in the mercantile business, a situation as Salesman, Book keeper or Agent. A moderate salary. Satisfactory references will be given. Address B. T., P. O. Box 1881. au1-1w*

WANTED—To exchange first-class property, in Keokuk, Iowa, and cash, for a house and lot, or a desirable vacant lot in the South Division. Apply to LOUIS B. KELLEY & CO, No. 100 Randolph street, up stairs. jy30 3t

WANTED—Gentlemen if you desire to see something as new as it is useful, as useful as it is original, and as original as your anxiety which it is warranted to supply, call at 61 Clark street, Room No. 1, where enterprising men are wanted to introduce this valuable article. au3 1w

WANTED—Twenty Men as Traveling Agents to sell five Domestic Articles, (two patented) used by every Family. Good routes given in Southern and Western states; steady men can clear from $5 to $8 per day. Also, two Agents wanted—small capital required—can clear $100 to $200 per month. Apply to CHARLES H. JONES, No. 95 Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, next door to Kendall's Bakery. Office hours 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A ready Accountant would like to pay for his board at a good hotel by keeping the books or acting as Clerk part of the time. Address E. PAGE, box 3631, Chicago, Ill. au3 3tx

CHURCH CHOIRS.—An experienced Tenor Singer and Musical Director, late of Albany, N. Y., would like an engagement in a choir (Protestant preferred) as Director and Tenor, or in either capacity alone. Terms very moderate. Please address TENOR, box 3609 Chicago, Illinois. au3 3tx

THE ADVERTISER, with [illegible] years mercantile experience, desires employment as Bookkeeper, Correspondent or Accountant, … dress E. F., Box 2865, Post Office. au1-1w*

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms by applying at 48 South Adams-st. jy28 1w*

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms for one or two families, and two furnished rooms for gentlemen … [illegible]

REMOVAL.—We have removed our stock of Goods to the NEW STORE, 159 ....South Water Street.... 159 (One Door … of our old Stand.) …

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the rates of Advertising in the Press and Tribune, viz: One Square, (8 lines agate), one insertion … each subsequent day … two weeks … one month … three months … six months … one year … ☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. ☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in advance. ☞ All Changes charged 50 cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. … for each subsequent month. … for one year.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—AUCTION—BY J. P. PHILLIPS, … Wells Street … THIS DAY, the 4th inst., on account of departure, will be sold at my store without reserve, an assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Feather Beds and Pillows, Mattresses, … Saloon Sofas, Counters, Saloon Kegs, Liquors, … Cooking stoves, and a variety of other articles. Chicago, August 4th, 1859.

SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALES OF FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETING, Etc. Wm. A. Butters & Company Will hold their first Semi Annual Trade Sale of Furniture, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c., On September 13th, 14th and 15th. During the week of the great National Agricultural Fair. Persons desiring to contribute to the sale should … the articles so they will be received at least ten days … the sale, and invoices on or before the first of September. All goods will be sold by catalogue … We have secured, in addition to our own store, the … in Brown & Wilder's building, … These rooms are centrally located, and being … most spacious rooms in the city. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., … au4 a56 6w

AUCTION! AUCTION! By WM. H. HASKELL & CO., 108 ...LAKE STREET... On Thursday Morning, Aug. 4th, At 9½ o'clock. We shall offer for sale at public auction, at our salesroom, a rich assortment of useful and valuable Household Furniture COMPRISING— Imitation Rosewood Chamber Suits, marble tabled, Extra Mahogany Carved Bedsteads, Plain …, Three beautiful Parlor Suits, Mahogany Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Ottomans, Tete-a-tetes, Sofas, … Lounges in great variety—carved, damask and plain, … Bedsteads, Lounge frames and Cribs, Silver-plated Castors, … Forks and Spoons, Fruit Napkins, Damask do., … Mattresses, spring and plain, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, &c., &c. ☞ Sale positively without reserve. W. H. HASKELL & CO., 108 Lake st.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, New and Second Hand FURNITURE, Carpets, Household Goods and Books, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY MORNING, August 4th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store, No. 82 ....LAKE STREET.... No. 82. All the Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., for a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of … Chamber and Diningroom Furniture, … Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, … and about 150 Vols. Miscellaneous Books … assortment of New Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Furniture. Also, Carpets and other goods. On FRIDAY, August 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell without reserve, at our store, a large variety of Parlor Sets, Full Marble-Top bedroom sets, … GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

LEE & CO., AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 87 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Ample storage and salesrooms for all kinds of merchandise. Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. Out-door sales promptly attended to … First-class Eastern, Southern and city references.

JOHN RANKIN, General AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 177 Randolph st., third door east of the Briggs House. Cash Advances made on Goods for Public and Private Sale. Particular attention given to out-door sales. Regular sale days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ample Storage Rooms for rent at low rates.

WM. H. HASKELL & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 108 Lake street, (Tappen Bros.' old stand). Liberal cash advances made on goods for public or private sale. Particular attention given to sales of Household Furniture at private houses, Real Estate sales on the ground, and Stocks of Merchandise at stores. Accounts of sales rendered and settled within twenty four hours after sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS, 78 DEARBORN STREET, (Near the Post Office,) Chicago, Illinois. ☞ Cash advances on all kinds of Merchandise.

HILL & SWASEY, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 84 DEARBORN STREET. Will advance on every description of goods consigned. Auction Sales. ☞ Strictly a Commission House. … SAMUEL SWASEY.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN.—At Ten per Cent for FIVE YEARS. ☞ Commercial Notes wanted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., Clark street.

$1500 TO LOAN ON Improved City Property, for five years, at 10 per cent. Also, $3,000 for same time and same terms. Apply to J. K. … No. 130 South Water street.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought at the Brokers Board in New York BY TELEGRAPH. je21-3m E. K. WILLARD, No. 2, Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—We Lend Money on Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years. We Discount first-class Commercial Notes. We Negotiate three to five years Loans in large sums at … interest. HAM, CHAMBERS & CO., 34 Clark street, Chicago.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent … the vicinity of New York, on Telegraphic Orders. EMERY … Telegraph Office.

General Notices.

CAUTION.—Bankers and others persons are hereby notified not to purchase or negotiate a certain CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, Dated the 18th day of July, 1859, for $1,500, made by I. H. BURCH & CO., and payable to HUGH RITCHIE & CO., or order, and now in the possession of THOMAS TEMPLETON. Also, not to negotiate any notes payable to Hugh Ritchie & Co., bearing the endorsement of said Templeton in the name of the said firm. Also, not to enter into any contract or transaction with said Templeton in the name of said firm. HUGH RITCHIE. Chicago, July 25, 1859. jy26 3wx

TO LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVERS.—The subscriber has employment for eight or ten good Engravers on Stone, … The work is of a permanent character, … Any one wishing work can … by addressing E. R. JEWETT, Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo, N. Y. au1 1w

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS. A superior article of winter-made Barley Malt, from Selected Canada Barley. Also, prime … Malt, in barrels. All manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Constantly on hand, and for sale at lowest Cash prices, by A. G. MOREY, … South Water street. ☞ Call and examine Quality of Stock, and Prices, before buying elsewhere. Orders from the country promptly filled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.—We can offer great bargains in them, as we have small and large ones, at $40 and upwards. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 187 South Water street.

A NOTICE.—THE EUREKA IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, (licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., Esq., and others) using two threads, and making the Lock Stitch. Price $60. … towns in the United States. … Principal Office, 489 Broadway, N. Y. ☞ Send for Circular and Sample work.

HOME FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.—Persons having children deprived of a mother's care will find a good home for them with Mrs. O. H. KINGSLEY, South Bend, Ind. … Refers to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind., and Rev. A. Y. Moore, do. For further particulars, inquire at 231 Wabash avenue.

TO LADIES—READY MADE UNDER LINEN … MRS. WILSON, 168 Lake street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one … of deposit as follows: … payable in American Gold to the order of Jane Anderson … BORUP & OAKES, St. Paul, Min.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 32 Wall Street, New York. … Policies issued … Agent. …

TO CITY & COUNTRY TRADE. …

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

During the week ending July 30th, the imports of foreign merchandise received at New York amounted, in the aggregate, to nearly SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—a million of dollars a day! The imports during the current year, compared with the same in '57 and '58, are as follows:

1857	$147,709,635
1858	75,931,818
1859	152,692,068

The goods imported at such an enormous cost, may be divided into three classes: 1. Articles of luxury and necessity which cannot be grown or produced in this country; 2d. Articles of luxury with which the country could dispense; and 3d, Articles which ought to have been produced here. The last are by far the greatest in value. We do not propose to advocate any prohibitory or sumptuary laws to prevent the use among our people of foreign brandies, wines, cigars, silks, satins, velvets, and jewelry, in which they so lavishly indulge; but we may urge the importance, nay, the imperative necessity, of some legislation which will tend to the development of new, and the revival with new prosperity of the old branches of American industry, to the end that the long invoices of the common textile fabrics of wool, cotton, flax and hemp, of manufacturers of iron, copper, lead, &c., &c., which now figure in the Custom House returns, may hereafter be sought for on the books of our own artisans. We want to see the producer of grain and the manufacturers of all articles of necessity brought together on this side of the ocean, in such a way that the distance from the farmer's door to the manufacturing town in which his wheat and corn, beef and pork, may be consumed, will not be so great that fifty per cent of the entire value of the products of the soil will be eaten up in a long and costly transit to market. That legislation, called by whatever name it may be, is the remedy for the commercial evils which increase day by day, and which threaten to overwhelm the manufacturing industry of the country, while they reduce the wages of agriculture to starvation point. With wheat in Chicago at prices that will impoverish all who grow it; with little prospect of a foreign demand; with a constantly increasing foreign debt incurred for what our own looms, forges, mines and mills might furnish; with enormous and rapidly growing exportations of gold which is needed at home,—what sodden Democrat will not admit that the time has come for a modification of our commercial policy?

The country is flattering itself that the hard times which set in two years ago, are about to be succeeded by a period of great prosperity. But what is the prospect? Shall we export any breadstuffs? The abundant crop in all the great grain-growing districts in Europe, and the low prices which rule in all the European markets, forbid that supposition. Shall we send abroad our beef and pork? Yes, in infinitessimal quantities compared with the stocks on hand. But our Cotton remains. So it does. Europe will take of that staple an amount equivalent to $130,000,000. All our other exports, grain, meats, manufactured articles, etc., will not exceed $40,000,000 to $60,000,000—leaving the munificent sum of $100,000,000 in the shape of debt to be paid off with bullion and coin. Does this exhibit look like the restoration of confidence and the revival of business at home? Let our merchants be warned in time. Nothing but disaster can come of importations like these now going on. It is for Western dealers to say whether they will be involved in the crash or not.

POLITICS OF KANSAS.

The New York *Express* designates Kansas as a "pure anti-slavery, Abolition State." That is a misnomer. Kansas is a Republican State; and the action of her Convention, in refusing negroes the right of voting and holding office, is not in conflict with any authoritative Republican creed. Certainly, the *Express* cannot be mistaken in so obvious a po[illegible] Republican principles and the Republican party make it blind to distinctions that a child ought to recognize.

The Late Richard Rush.

This eminent statesman died in Philadelphia, of which city he was a native, on Saturday the 30th ult. He was the second son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and eminent both as a Physician and Statesman. His maternal grandfather, Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, was another of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in August of 1780, and had therefore nearly completed his seventy-ninth year. He graduated at Princeton College when eighteen years of age, and was admitted to the bar in his native city in 1800. On arriving at his majority he identified himself with the Republican party. In January 1811 he was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania. In November of the same year he was appointed by President Madison First Comptroller of the Treasury, which caused his removal to Washington. In February of 1814, Mr. Pinckney having resigned the office of Attorney General, the office was tendered to Mr. Rush, then but a little over thirty-three years of age, which position he held until the inauguration of the Monroe administration in 1817. In October of 1817 he accepted the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain, which office he held during both the administrations of Mr. Monroe. In the Presidential contest of 1824, although absent from the country, his name was placed upon the Crawford electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. In 1828 he was nominated on the same ticket with John Quincy Adams for the office of Vice President of the United States, and received the same number of electoral votes. In 1835 he was appointed by Gen. Jackson, in conjunction with Gen. Howard, to act as mediator between Ohio and Michigan, in settling the boundary dispute of those States. In 1836 he was appointed a special agent to visit England to receive the Smithsonian bequest of $500,000, which has since been appropriated to the construction and endowment of the magnificent Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The right of our Government to this sum was questioned, and had become a subject of litigation in the English Court of Chancery, but finally, in August, 1838, Mr. Rush had the satisfaction of returning to Philadelphia with the whole of it. In March, 1847, he was appointed, by President Polk, minister to France, and being our representative in Paris at the time of the French Revolution of 1848, was the first foreign minister to recognize the new Government. He continued in this office until his successor, Mr. Rives, was appointed by the Taylor-Fillmore administration. This closed his public career. After his return home he lived in retirement; but he continued to take a lively interest in public affairs up to the time of his death, greatly enjoying the society of educated public men. He passed through his political life unscathed—always true to the trusts confided to his keeping, guided by a sound judgment and a patriotic devotion to the honor and glory of his country. He was one of the very few public men to whom full justice was accorded while living, by his opponents as well as by his political friends. His wife, Mrs. Catharine Eliza Rush, died a few years ago. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

The Union Again in Danger.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* writes that paper that Gen. Foote of Mississippi, is in that city preparatory to making it his place of residence. He is represented as being greatly distressed lest the Southern Democracy should dissolve the Union, and the writer says that "he and some of his friends intend to propose a popular mass convention to be held at Washington on the 22d of November next, to consider the critical State of the Union, in consequence of the demoralization of the old national parties, and the substitution of sectional combinations in their stead, and to propose a basis for the the organization of a new National and Union party."

The Public Debt.

A "Banker," writing in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, estimates the amount of the State, National, County, City, Railroad and other corporate debt of the United States, held in foreign countries, at four hundred and forty millions of dollars! The *Courier* contends that [illegible] large by at least one hundred millions.

CAVOUR AND HIS REFORMS.

The Count Camillo di Cavour, whose unwearied labors for Italian independence and reform have been suspended by his retirement from the Sardinian Cabinet—a step forced upon him by Louis Napoleon's sudden treaty of alliance with Austria for the further subjugation and oppression of Italy—was born in Turin, July 14, 1809. His father was ennobled by the late king Charles Albert, and left him a considerable fortune acquired by commercial enterprise. Count C. first became known in public life as one of the editors of the *Risorgimento*, a Sardinian journal of liberal politics. He was elected to the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies in 1849, being among the first members of that body after its creation by the Sardinian Constitution. In the Chamber he took a position of moderate opposition to the Government. In 1850 he became Minister of Agriculture and Commerce by appointment of the king, Victor Emanuel; in 1851 the bureau of finance was added to his duties; and in 1852 on the retirement of the Marquis Massimo d' Azeglio, he became President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of foreign affairs. He was in fact the government of Sardinia, and it is mainly through his wise direction that that State has grown from an insignificant province at the foot of the Alps,—no larger and of no more consequence, as Mr. Bright lately observed, than the county of Yorkshire in England—to the position of a European power of the second class, and a representative of European liberty and progress of the first class.

Count Cavour's world-wide reputation as a statesman has been obtained by the inception of four great measures of reform: 1. The final suppression of the Roman Catholic monastic orders throughout the kingdom and the secularization of their estates, (excepting the female charitable orders), the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and of the church tithes, the subjection of the priests to the civil law in common with other citizens, which brought him in collision with the Pope, who excommunicated him and all who participated in the movement—in return for which Cavour expelled the rebellious Archbishops of Turin and Cagliari. 2. The manifesto which committed Sardinia to the Anglo-French alliance against Russia, and led her to send a contingent to the Crimea. 3. The paper presented by Cavour in the Paris Conference of 1856, calling for a settlement of the Italian question by the separation of the Papal Legations (Bologna, Ferrara and the Romagna) from the Pontifical rule, by the removal of foreign troops from Rome, and by compelling the King of Naples to moderate his system of government. 4. The late movement to expel Austria from her ill-gotten provinces of Lombardy and Venice. Of these, the first mentioned is by far the most important reform in behalf of religious and constitutional liberty in Europe, of Cavour's life, and since this is the only considerable event in the illustrious Sardinian's career which American readers are not familiar with, we shall here give a brief sketch of the interesting movement.

The Constitution of Sardinia was put in force in the year 1848. The convulsions of that period, commencing with the dethronement of nearly all the Italian sovereigns, the Pope included, with the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy by the Sardinian King, Charles Albert, and ending with the reinstatement of all, the reconquest of Lombardy and the total defeat of Charles Albert at Novara—singularly enough made Sardinia the freest nation on the continent of Europe, after Switzerland and the four free cities of Germany. The Constitution forced from Charles Albert in that year and which remains the fundamental law of Sardinia, may be summed up as follows:—The State of Sardinia is a representative monarchy; the throne is hereditary; the executive power is concentrated in him, with the power to appoint all officers and to conclude treaties, but no treaty involving taxation or a variation of territory shall be valid without the concurrence of the Legislature; the Legislative power is vested in the King, Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which must be convoked once a year; the Senate is composed of members nominated by the King from the ranks of the clergy, from the Chamber of Deputies, from the Ministers of State, judges, generals, admirals and distinguished citizens; the Chamber of Deputies is chosen for five years by the electors of all classes, and has the sole power of impeachment of ministers and judges; all citizens are equal before the law, and no man can be arrested without legal process; the right of meeting together and bearing arms is guaranteed; no taxes can be levied without the consent of both Chambers [illegible] ducted in accordance with the written law; and the Press is free.

Manifestly there were two points in the Sardinian Constitution immediately obnoxious to the Sovereign Pontiff: *First*, the freedom of the Press, which of necessity abolished the ecclesiastical censorship, whereby the people had heretofore been prevented from damning themselves with schismatic books and newspapers; and *Second*, the equality of all classes of citizens in the presence of the civil law—the clergy and the monastic orders having previously been subject only to the ecclesiastical courts established by the Pope, except in the higher walks of crime. By a *concordat* concluded in 1841, between Charles Albert and Pope Gregory XVI. the latter has sublimely conceded to the Sardinian Government the right to punish the more flagrant crimes of the clergy. The establishment of the constitution, so heretical in its provisions, elicited a growl at Rome, even before any aggressive movements had been made by the Legislature to give effect to its principles. Recognizing the interest which the Papal authority had in the reforms about to be inaugurated, the Sardinian Government, of which the Marquis d' Azeglio was then the head dispatched a plenipotentiary to Rome in June, 1848, to negotiate with the Pope and prevent any violent disturbance in the relations theretofore subsisting. The sovereign Pontiff was as obstinate as the most vigorous of his Bulls. His first reply was that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the successor of St. Peter, was well known to be infallible, that though the discipline needful for laymen might require changes with the progress of events, that suitable for ecclesiastics was based upon the Divine law and was immovable. The most that the Holy See would think of conceding would be to review its code and ascertain whether any concessions or limitations of clerical privilege could be granted to the civil power. The Sardinian envoy replied that ecclesiastics living in civil society constitute one of its integral parts, and while all cases of dogmas, sacraments and religious obligations are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Church, all civil and criminal causes are naturally within the province of the temporal power. The Court of Rome rejoined merely that these notions were "founded on false principles."

No progress was made towards a pacific arrangement of the obligations due from the ecclesiastical to the civil power. But within a few months more, two other measures of the Sardinian government invoked the maledictions of Rome. These were the removal of the department of public instruction from the care of the Archbishops to the bureau of the Secretary of State, and the expulsion of the Jesuits, who were found to be conspiring as usual against social order. The property belonging to the society was mainly devoted to defraying the traveling expenses of those members who belonged in foreign countries, and in pensioning those who were natives of Sardinia. The order, however, was completely broken up. These measures aggravated the Holy See not a little. The Pope's Nuncio at Turin was authorized to declare that the suppression of the Society of Jesus was null and void, and that they could not be divested of their property without the sanction of the spiritual authority. It was not observed, however, that the spiritual authority gave them any tangible evidence of its intervention.

The Sardinian government proceeded firmly yet not disrespectfully to the fulfillment of the duties entailed upon it by the new Constitution. Finding that the church tithes netted to the ecclesiastical revenues in the kingdom the sum of 14,000,000 francs, or about $2,800,000 per annum, a proportion three times greater than that collected in France, and that the major portion of this sum went into the coffers of the Bishops, while the acting clergy were pretty much starved, they at once abolished the whole tithing system and adopted a plan for the support of the ecclesiastics which, though greatly diminishing their aggregate revenues, distributed them much more equally. Rome now began to get in a commotion. The Archbishop of Cagliari "found himself compelled" to excommunicate all persons who had a hand in the impious proceeding. The Pope's Nuncio quitted Turin, and the Archbishop of that city issued orders to the clergy of the kingdom directly contravening the law. This zealous functionary was accordingly arrested and imprisoned. The Pope fulminated vigorously against the violation of the sacred person of the Archbishop, excommunicated right and left, and with an overpowering [illegible] of mediæval Latin declared the abolition of the tithes null and void, and warned all persons to desist from the execution of the heretical and schismatic laws of Sardinia under pain of well-known discomforts to overtake them in purgatory. The execution of the laws, however, proceeded without intermission. Indeed the ministry with difficulty restrained the people from taking the case in their own hands and sending the refractory priests to keep company with the banished Jesuits.

All these measures were brought forward and put in force by the Ministry of the Marquis d' Azeglio, who is still living in Turin, combining in his own person the qualities of a firm, able, and enlightened statesman, a successful painter, and a popular novelist. Like Cavour, he commenced his career as the editor of a political paper, *L'Amico d'Italia*. In 1852 he resigned his post on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Cavour. The work of purifying the kingdom of clerical abuses so successfully begun, fell into good hands. Our space will not permit a detailed account of the the struggle which was brought to a close by the suppression of several hundred monasteries and convents, and the subjection of their property to the jurisdiction of the civil law, like the property of other citizens—a measure which necessitated the banishment of the two archbishops above mentioned. The next grievances offered to the Holy See, in the order of their occurrence, were as follows: a law to regulate the institution of marriage, setting at nought the Papal doctrine that that every marriage contracted otherwise than as a sacrament is pure concubinage; a law establishing religious toleration, whereby, as the Pope alleged, "the memorable outrage was "offered to the Catholic Church of seeing erect-"ed within its own bosom temples of Protes-"tantism, in despite of the unanimous outcry "of the bishops;" a tax laid upon all corporations, which held lucrative property, lay and clerical alike; and last, greatest, worst of all, the suppression of the monastic orders, (Benedictine, Franciscan, Cistercian, Carthusian, Dominican, Ursuline, etc.,) and the transfer of the enormous property they had begged, robbed and variously scraped together, from the hands of the unemployed to the active members of the spirituality. The charitable orders were carefully excluded from the provisions of the measure. The law did not seek to banish any one, but simply to destroy the civil personality of the orders, or that form of legalized existence and privilege which the law gives to certain religious and educational corporations. This movement was the subject of a protracted controversy both with the Papal government and the resident clergy, but Cavour carried it through with resolution and prudence, receiving the hearty support of the nation.

It was the finishing blow to the arrogant pretensions of the Papal power to meddle with the temporal affairs of Sardinia. Rome was humbled without the use of the sword on Italian soil, and her power overthrown among four millions of people under the shadows of the Alps. On the 17th of February, 1855, Count Cavour delivered a remarkable speech in the Sardinian Chamber, which was warmly applauded, declaring in substance that the perpetual agitation of the ultra Catholic party to recover or obtain ground which never legitimately belonged to them had resulted in other countries in placing the ultra Protestants in power, and in still further reducing the privileges and diminishing the respect belonging to the Holy See. The obvious import of his language was that a similar result might be apprehended in Sardinia.

The Church of England.

A peaceful demonstration is being made inside of the Established Church in England against the "Pew System," the object of which is to demolish the pews altogether, so that the rich and poor may meet in Church as they will meet in Heaven, without distinction. This is a step toward Primitive Christianity, and toward the extension of the blessings of the church service to the millions who are now without it. Since Rev. Cream Cheese has taken possession of the desk, and Flora McFlimsey of the pews, the poor man has no place. Let us hope that the reformers will succeed.

The Church Rates Abolition Bill is under discussion in the British Parliament. The object of this measure is the relief of Dissenters and others not of the Establishment, who are now compelled to pay taxes for the repairs of Church edifices. It is favored by many leading Churchmen who acknowledge the injustice of the law as it now reads on the statute-book, and will sooner or later be adopted. It has already passed the Ho[illegible] perhaps successful opposition is expected in the House of Lords. The amount of money involved annually is about two millions of dollars. The bill is favored by the Palmerston Ministry.

"National" Horse Fairs.

The second "National" Horse Show is advertised to open at Kalamazoo, on Tuesday, Oct. 11th. Owners of prize stock will bear in mind that the Western railroads generally will take passengers and horses to and from the Fair at half-price. Three thousand dollars are advertised for distribution in premiums. Another "National" is promised at Dayton, Ohio, on the 6th of September next, at which, after the stallions are shown, the young ladies of metal are invited to take their chances.

The Opposition Party in Tennessee.

The Washington correspondent ("Independent") of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"The political intelligence from Tennessee is encouraging, and there is now a reasonable certainty that the Opposition will carry a majority of the Congressional delegation, and perhaps the Governor and Legislature. The present Democratic Governor was elected by some 8,000 majority, and his party had the Legislature. So that Mr. Nicholson was chosen the the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Bell's term. Tennessee may be considered a sort of moral breakwater against the fanaticism of Southern extremists, for no party in that State has been bold enough to favor the disunion sentiments which have found toleration elsewhere. This fact may be greatly attributed to the conservative, national and patriotic course pursued by John Bell, and the men who have willingly followed his noble lead. During the progress of this canvass, the Opposition in Tennesse have not sought to court popularity by conceding anything real or supposed expediency. They adopted a platform at the outset, which any Northern State might accept, and which is quite as liberal and fair and tolerant as that of Pennsylvania. They have opposed any policy of a slave code for the Territories, as they have resolutely and unitedly resisted and denounced any scheme looking to the reopening of the Slave-trade. They agree with us upon the Tariff, being for protection for the sake of protection; they desire retrenchment in the public expenditures, and reforms in the abuses which have grown into the the administration of the Government. There is no particle of principle which separates them from Northern men who desire to preserve our institutions and to perpetuate the Union.

The Ups and Downs of a Cincinnati Banking House—All Right at Last.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 30.]

During the financial panic of 1857–58, the Citizen's Bank of this city, owned by Smead, Collard & Hughes, was forced to suspend. Its liabilities were over one million dollars. The bank had previously suspended in 1854, but it having paid its creditors in full, resumed, and had recovered almost entirely its damaged reputation, when it was carried under by the last great financial crisis, mainly owing to the loss of $150,000 of its cash means through the failure of the Trust Co., of this city and Beebe & Co., of New York. When the first suspension took place in 1854, an exhibit was made which showed a large excess of assets. This was doubted, as usual, by the public, who had learned to place but little confidence in such statements; but as already remarked, the bank paid all its debts and had a handsome surplus with which it resumed. Upon the occasion of the second suspension an exhibit was again put forth, showing a large excess of assets, but this, as in the first case, was received with a considerable degree of allowance, for bad debts, &c. There was a confidence, however, which kept the checks up to a pretty full rate, and this confidence, as the final result, now almost reached, shows, was not misplaced. Mr. Smead, having arranged matters with his partners, has, since the failure given his whole time to the settlement of the business, and we learn, that of the $1,000,000 due when the bank suspended, there is now, outstanding, only *nineteen thousand* dollars, and this amount Mr. Smead is prepared to pay, whenever called for. We also learn that Mr. S. will have a surplus after paying all his debts, of $150,000, upon which it is his intention, we believe, to retire.

☞ A correspondent of the St. Joseph *Gazette*, writing from Douglas, Mo., says that "within the past two years, the western part of DeKalb and Gentry counties, and the eastern part of Andrew have received large accessions of actual residents from Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and particularly from Connecticut and Wisconsin; all of whom are practical farmers, and possessed of a dominant go-ahead-ativeness and perseverance not easily overpowered, and the day is near at hand when in the shape of wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, fruits, and other cereals and vegetables, too numerous to mention, this will produce doubly more than any other territory of the same size in the world."

This correspondent might also have added that these emigrants from the Free States would not have set foot in those counties but for the belief on their part that Missouri would soon be rid of the curse and disgrace of slavery.

ROBBED.—Miles S. Henry, Esq., of Sterling, Whiteside county, was robbed, a few days since, of $600 while on board of the cars between Fulton City and Dixon.—*Rock Island Register.*

Later from the Mines.

[From the Leavenworth Times, July 30.]

Jones, Russell & Co.'s Express, arrived yesterday from Denver, with dates to the 20th of July. Some gold was brought in, (say one thousand dollars,) but none in any amount worthy of notice.

The new road from the settlements on Cherry Creek to the Gregory diggings was completed, an improved means of intercourse largely made use of for the purposes of trade.

Heavy rains had fallen in the mountains, enabling many miners to resume the work at their sluices which they had been obliged to abandon in consequence of the failing of the water in Ralliston Creek.

Five rich quartz leads similar to those worked in the Gregory Valley had been discovered in the Boulder diggings.

We subjoin the report of our correspondent as to the progress made and the prospect in the future:

DENVER CITY, July 20th, 1859.

Since our last letter I have again visited the scene of action, where the gold is being extracted from the bowels of the earth, and that too in quantities that would astonish the most fastidious, and make squirm the poor deluded, self-deluded, disappointed emigrant, who ploded his way to Cherry Creek this spring, and returned to the States determined to resist every attempt that might be made to prove that gold is embedded in the Rocky Mountains. But if ocular demonstration, conveyed through a second party, is sufficient for the task, the thousands of dollars worth of the dust that is being conveyed by express and privately into the States will certainly convince the disinterrested that gold is found here by some parties. When I speak of being conveyed privately, we mean that no less than eight miners have left here for their homes within the last four weeks, with no less than ten thousand dollars each, of the dust, and perhaps many mor that we have no knowledge of. Such is the progress made in the mines.

It is true that many, very many, are still unfortunate, but numbers are being added daily to the class of diggers, by the opening of new claims that pay from $5 to $20 per day to the man.

THE FALL RIVER WATER COMPANY

commenced operations this week. It is their intention to bring the water a distance of about eleven miles above Mountain City, to that they can supply claims at the top of the mountains as well as in the gulch. This is a desirable enterprise, and we doubt not will prove beneficial to the company as well as the miner. There is another feature about this which is laudable—giving employment to hundreds who are still doing nothing. We noticed that all those waiting for water to work their claims, offered their services with a zest which will ensure its early completion.

THE TUNNELLING COMPANY

I another source from which it may be presumed money will be made, and perhaps rich deposits brought to light, which will not only benefit the projectors, but the country at large. It will at least find employment for a number of hands who might otherwise leave, cursing the country and their own luck.

QUARTZ MILLS.

We understand several steam engines with crushers are on the way from the States, which we doubt not will prove a profitable investment, and a benefit to the community, Messrs. Lehmer, Laughton and Peck have in operation on the North fork of Clear Creek, at the foot of Mountain City, a Spanish Rastia for grinding the quartz with cattle. These gentlemen are the pioneers in crushing, and deserve praise, having proved that the rock yields a profit even put through by this meagre process.

STEAM SAW MILL.

This is one of the necessities of the miners, which is well supplied by Mr. D. S. Bentley, of Rhode Island, who with true Yankee courage, is running a double circular saw, and making things whiz, to the tune of 50 to 70 dollars per thousand for lumber. This gives much greater facilities for sluicing and building purposes, and where now stands nearly 200 log cabins, put up in two months, in two more we may probably see as many frame dwellings grace the streets of Mountain City. Such is the progress of a mining region.

At Boulder we understand the miners are making from three to twenty dollars per day in gulch diggings. The creek is now turned from its channel in five different places, and sluices are now commencing operations in the bed of the stream. Five leads have been discovered in this vicinity, and claims are being opened upon them, the result of which we shall hear soon.

At Golden City, on Clear Creek, mining operatons are commenced in earnest. About a mile above the town site, three water wheels are constructed to raise the water to the sluices, and the bank diggings are expected to pay well.

Parties of men are known to be getting gold in various parts of the mountains, in isolated groups, which will probably become the scene of large mining operations this fall or next spring.

The New Gold Diggings on the Isthmus of Panama.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

The excitement regarding the Indian graves, "huacas," is increasing. A number of small vessels are advertised at Panama to sail immediately, and it is reported the Pacific Railroad Company think of dispatching their tug to David—the graves of gold. One of the natives is said to have gone stark mad at the sudden increase, and one very ancient gentleman of color has taken out a lump, $15,000 worth, "at one fell swoop." These "huacas" extend over a wide area, are regularly and compactly arranged, and thousands upon thousands remain to be uncovered. The dead Indians were burried in a sitting position, with all their [illegible] and almost every "huaca" is supposed to contain more or less gold, besides it is conceived that in this locality—Chiriqui—many rich mines, now lost, will be re discovered, the same from whence the immense wealth of these Indians was first obtained. A number of old miners have gone for the purpose of prospecting for the virgin gold. There is a legend of the country, that in days of old a ship being forced to put in upon the coast of Chiriqui for water, filled at the same time their galley bottom with fresh earth, and on their arrival back to old Spain, found at the bottom of their galley fire a sheet of melted gold, which enriched them all. Others returned and sought the spot from whence they took the earth, but in vain. What if they should strike this lead.

The Chiriqui Real Estate Company, of Baltimore, claim that the land on which the *huacas* are situated, are part of its grant.

Death of Cyrus Prentiss, Esq.

Our citizens and especially our eldest citizens, were startled yesterday morning with the sad news of the sudden demise of Mr. Prentiss. He died at his residence in Ravenna, on the 30th ult., after an illness of about an hour, of billious cholic, to which he had been occasionally subjected for years past.

Mr. Prentiss was one of the most prominent business men of Northern Ohio. His native talents, his indomitable energy, his hopeful disposition, gave him a remarkable power over his fellow men, and enabled him to trample down innumerable obstacles that crush and discourage other men.

To Mr. Prentiss does the city of Cleveland owe the building of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. His was the master spirit in that enterprise; without him we believe the road would not have been built, at least in the days when it was built. When other men saw insuperable obstacles in the way, his courage removed them; when others faltered, he pressed on; when others gave up, he grasped the project but the firmer.

Mr. Prentiss was a very prominent member of the Methodist Church; that denomination will mourn deeply his decease.

As a Politician he was equally persevering and decided. He was a Delegate from the Portage district to the National Conventions that nominated both Taylor and Scott for the Presidency, and has always been known as a decided Whig and warm hearted Republican.—*Cleveland Leader 2d.*

A New York Vidocq.

Forney's New York correspondent writes to the the Philadelphia *Press* that the new General Superintendent of Police, Pillsbury, is not only something of a Vidocq in his way of going about surreptitiously among his men, but is, withal a wag. A night or two ago, while perambulating the bailiwick, he chanced to find a patrolman sitting on a hydrant smoking a cigar. The General watched him a few moments, and bade him good evening. The salutation was roughly returned. "You are taking it coolly," said the General. "That's none of your —— business," returned the patrolman. "Probably not," was the reply; "but do not the rules and regulations of the department require you to keep moving? Possibly I am mistaken, but I think so." "Now, look here," said the officer, "you had better move on, or I'll arrest you and lock you up. Do you hear?" "I beg pardon for interfering, but excuse me. Please take my card." The General moved on, and since that the policeman is said to be considering the propriety of resigning.

Death of General Proctor.

The English papers of a late date record the death of Gen. Proctor, who played so important a part in the last war with Great Britain, and who rendered himself so odious to the American people, especially of the Northwest, by his cruelty. He commanded the 82d regiment at the Battle of Fort Erie, and subsequently served in the campaign along the Niagara frontier, and for a long time made Malden the headquarters from which, in conjunction with his savage allies, he sallied forth to perpetrate all manner of outrages upon the Americans. He died a few weeks since, at his seat in Wales, suddenly, from disease of the heart. He had been sixty years in the army. In July, 1814, he commanded the 82d before Fort Erie; from September 2d, and throughout the successive operations of the campaign, on the Niagara frontier. He received the brevet promotion of lieutenant colonel for his conduct in repelling the attack on the batteries and position before Fort Erie, on the 17th of September, 1814.—*Buffalo Express.*

A New Feature.

A new feature in banking has just been reported. On the $42,000 last sent up to the Farmers' Bank of Lexington, for redemption in gold, $21,000 in silver was paid; on no other terms would it be redeemed. This was accepted, as the best that could be done. The Bank then offered to take back the silver at ¼ per cent. for so much of the same funds as had been paid for it, thus making a speculation of ¼ per cent. upon its own notes. This is a shaving operation not heretofore practised by the Banks of Missouri, and was left for the Farmers' Bank, at Lexington, to initiate. But the offer was not accepted; for want of silver it is possible the next demand upon that Bank for redemption will be paid in gold.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

New Steamboat Arrangement.

In the Cleveland *Plaindealer* of last evening we find the following statement: "The two lines of Cleveland and Buffalo boats have been consolidated. The Western Metropolis and City of Buffalo will run between here and Buffalo, and the Arctic and Forester will form a daily line between here and Toledo, touching at Kelley's Island and Sandusky. This makes a splendid line—such a one as the public demands and will sustain.—*Toledo Blade.*

Religious Toleration in France and Austria.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

In France all men are free to worship according as the monitions of conscience may dictate. The law which governs the Catholic governs the Jew, and the Protestant and the Mahommedan, and knows no social or political distinction between them all. Nor does any man's social religion or the exceptional peculiarity of his private religious views unfit him, in the eye of the law, for any occupation which it may suit him to adopt. This feature of French law has done much not only for the prosperity of France, but also to earn her that high name which has placed her in the van of civilization at this day. In Rome, and to a greater and even more shameful extent in Austria, the very opposite course has been pursued. While "heretics"—as Christians of denominations other than the Roman Catholics are called—are treated in Rome with a supercilious contempt which is the substitute of impotent hatred for the more material tortures it has been forced to forego, Austrian zeal goes further, and abuses with the petty annoyances of power those who in daring to think for themselves are regarded by the Government as too dangerous to be merely scorned. No place of authority is open to Protestants. No preferment may be accorded to them. No avenue to distinction is left to any whose religious opinions are opposed to those entertained or, at least, established by the Government, and exaggerated by the Papal agents of the *Concordat*. The case of the Israelites in particular, bad as it is in Rome, is still worse in Austria. They are not allowed to enter any of the liberal professions; many of the higher vocations of trade are not permitted to them; there are few or no branches of mechanics at which they may work for their own account; they may not move from place to place except under severe restrictions; they may not quit the Empire without a special license; and, in some parts of the Austrian dominions, only a certain number of persons in every Jewish family are suffered to marry; so that a young man must await the death of his parent before he can enter the state of matrimony. This hideous and demoralizing law is but one of the many horrors which Austrian persecution has designed for the Israelites living in Austria, and who are kept, by the brutal system, in a state of ignorance which the condition of Jewish populations in free countries proves to be abnormal with that portion of the human family.

An English Scandal.

Disgraceful as were the revelations made in the Sickles case of a certain kind of life in this country, they have been thrown into the shade by a disgusting story just brought before the London public. Hardly a year ago Mr. Wm. Hervey, a grandson of the late and a nephew of the present Marquis of Bristol, having for some time resided in this country as an *attache* of the English Legation at Washington, went home to Great Britain and married there a person by the name of Fleming, notorious as a woman of abandoned character.

A sister of Miss Fleming, of like reputation with herself, had previously married the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the most dissolute of sporting peers; and Miss Fleming had sustained unquestionable relations with the young Lord Ribblesdale, a step-son of Lord John Russell, and a lion, last year, of the Newport and Saratoga season. Lord Ribblesdale, on breaking off his connections with this person, had settled upon her an annuity of £600 *per annum*, and this portion she brought to Mr. Wm. Hervey.

But with her dower, whether of dishonor or of shame, Mrs. Hervey seems to have been far from satisfied. Her intimacy with Lord Ribblesdale was renewed after the return of that nobleman from America, and has now been made the ground of an action of divorce by Mr. Hervey, in which heavy damages have been awarded against Lord Ribblesdale.

The story is not a pleasant one to think upon; nor is it by any means characteristic of English social life; but it proves at least that in some respects English life can take upon itself hues as revolting as any which our English cousins were so swift to find in the case of the "Washington Tragedy."—*N. Y. Times.*

First Interview of the two Emperors.

A letter from Valeggio gives a few additional details concerning the interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca. It says:—

"When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Gardes on the left. The Emperor Francis Joseph insisted on the Emperor Napoleon entering first.

The Emperor invited Francis Joseph to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor Napoleon laid on the table a few cigarettes in an envelope, and offered one to the young Sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down.

During the conversation the Emperor Napoleon, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him. On issuing from the house the Emperor Napoleon conversed an instant with Baron Hess, while Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant. Their Majesties then briefly inspected their escorts. The Emperor of Austria was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the Cent Gardes and Guides that he openly expressed his admiration. He also asked whether these soldiers formed part of the Imperial Guard."

A Brave Vivandiere.

A Paris paper gives the [illegible] of a brave vivandiere:

Madame Cros, a vivandiere of the foot Chasseurs, a pretty woman of twenty-two, and a wife of one of the chasseurs, requested permission of her husband, who was in the reserve, to follow the attack and assist the wounded at Solferino. Taking with her a keg of brandy, a canteen of water, and a package of linen and lint, she went forward into the thick of the fight, heedless of the bullets, and dressed the wounds of many of the men, and among them that of the Cent-Garde, who was struck in the head when close to the Emperor. A short time after, she saw one of the chasseurs lying on the ground, wounded in the side. She stooped down and gave him some water with a few drops of brandy in it. While the man was drinking, a ball broke her little finger, smashed the glass, and killed the man. Madame Cros then proceeded to the ambulance to have her wound dressed, and while on the way saw a soldier named Riche, both of whose legs had been perforated by a ball. Being wounded herself, she could not lift the man up, but she adopted another expedient. She stooped down, and telling him to clasp both his arms round her neck, in that manner she managed to drag him to the ambulance. On the following day Madame Cros was told by the surgeon that her finger must be amputated. "Well, then," said she, "do it at once;" and the operation was effected without her uttering a word. Some rings on her middle finger, which were broken by the ball, were afterwards presented to the Emperor, to whom the courageous conduct of the *cantiniere* was related.

Disposal of the French Troops.

A Paris letter says:

"The French troops in Italy, will, now that peace is agreed to, be split up into fractions and stationed apart until ordered home, so as to avoid the inconvenience arising from large agglomerations of men. Their new cantonments will naturally be placed in sheltered places, and near rivers. A good many of the relatives and friends of the officers and men are preparing to go to Italy to see them, and pleasure trains to the army are to be organized."

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

EMIGRATION TO DAKOTA.—The departure of every boat up the Minnesota takes a small or large party as it may be, and more or less freight destined for Dakota.

The Favorite had on board considerable freight for the Dakota Land Company, shipped for Sioux Falls City, and quite a party of emigrants with their supplies, horses, oxen, cows and farming implements, headed for the same place. The Jeanette Roberts, which left on Friday evening, had also freight and passengers destined for the Capitol City.—*Minnesotian, 1st.*

CHURCH BELL ATTACHED.—We learn from the Dubuque *Times*, that quite an excitement exists at Dubuque, because of the attachment of the bell of the Congregational Church in that city, for a debt owing to a gentleman in Alabama. The Marshal removed the clapper, which he will keep till the debt is paid or the bell sold under the attachment.

The Dubuque *Sun* says, this tongueless bell was brought from Boston some sixteen years ago, and was partly purchased by the ladies' sewing society in this place, and partially by donation. It was the first large bell brought into this country, and was conveyed from Boston to Dubuque free of charge.—*Galena Advertiser.*

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENSION.—Prof. Wise and son ascended from St. Louis on Saturday at about 11 A. M., in their balloon "Jupiter," intending to come down at or near Lafayette, Indiana, re-inflate and re-ascend. The balloon took a north-easterly course and passed out of sight in about an hour. The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday learns that the æronauts landed twice, beaten down by the rain, on the prairies, about thirty miles nearly north of St. Louis, and west of Bunker Hill, and that they went on a freight train to Terre Haute, where they remained Saturday night and Sunday.

U. S. OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE.—The man Maybee, who was arrested at Lexington last Friday, for bogus-making, is the present Postmaster and Deputy U. S. Marshal at that place. What a commentary is this upon the character of U. S. appointments under the present Administration. Shall we ever—can we ever, look upon its like again?—*Detroit Tribune.*

"SOME" POTATOES.—Here are six representatives of the American Bottom, (the "Miller" variety,) weighing seven pounds and two ounces! They were picked off from a wagon load in our streets this morning. Fifty of them comprised a bushel, weighing over sixty pounds. They were grown upon the farm of R. Stanley, Esq., in the "Bottom," four and a half miles below Alton. Much larger specimens could be found, if picked when being dug. Some twenty loads of the kind were in by nine o'clock this morning, and sold at about 50 cents per bushel, for shipment north per railroad.—*Alton Correspondence St. Louis Rep.*

THE NEW BINDER.—The new binder of Mr. Sherman from Auburn, was tried yesterday at Mr. Leach's farm in the presence of the leading reaper manufacturers of this city. The sheaves were bound with a wire, which is cut off by a pair of shears. It is entirely unlike the invention of Mr. John P. Manny, and opinions were divided as to its practicability.—*Rockford News.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A sudden and painful death occurred on Sunday at 4 P. M., at the house of Richard Davids. A married daughter, Mrs. Trescott, recently arrived from Arkansas, where she had contracted a congestive fever and ague, died while sitting in her chair, no one supposing her to be worse than usual, and while Dr. Ludlow Clark, her attending physician, was in the act of feeling her pulse. The deceased leaves a husband and child both suffering with the same disease.—*Rockford News.*

Chances for Business.

STEAM FLOURING MILL, AT WAUKEGAN. FOR SALE. —ALSO— UNDIVIDED HALF OF THE BRICK WAREHOUSE AT WOODSTOCK!
I will sell on easy terms and time a valuable Mill Property at Waukegan, and half of the Warehouse at Woodstock, now occupied by M. W. Hunt. This offers a great inducement to persons wishing to invest and go into business. Apply to C. D. BICKFORD. At Bank of Northern Illinois, Waukegan. July 25, 1859.

HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY. Great Place of Resort. The new and beautifully located Hotel, known as the BOWMAN HOUSE, Situated on the LITTLE FORT ROAD, and four miles north of the City Limits, has been placed in the market for sale or exchange for city property. The House is entirely new and well finished, and contains eighteen rooms, some of which are hung with velvet paper. There are also a good barn, well, cistern, cellar, garden, trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. It is situated on the best and most direct route to ROSE HILL CEMETERY, thus affording a convenient stopping-place between that point and the city. From five to forty acres of beautiful grove property surrounding the hotel, may be purchased at the same time on low and favorable terms. If the Hotel is not sold or exchanged with thirty days it will then be offered for rent. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 82 Dearborn street.

PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE! The proprietors of a well-established Weekly Paper in a pleasant and flourishing town in Northern Illinois, offers for sale the entire interest of said paper. The office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all the materials necessary for prosecuting the Newspaper and Job-Printing business. The paper is Republican in politics, has a large Subscription, Advertising and Job patronage. For terms and other particulars, address PRINTER, Box 367, Chicago P. O., of Rounds & Langdon, General Advertising Agents, 155 Randolph street.

TO GROCERS—For disposal, a well established grocery trade in the thriving city of La Crosse, Wis. The stock is complete and judiciously selected, and will be sold on advantageous terms to any one willing to trade, for cash. Letters addressed "F." office of this paper, will meet with due attention.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the J. M. Dake and Henry Tucker, under the style and firm of Dake & Tucker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due the above firm belong to J. M. Dake, and are to be accounted for to him; and all debts due from the above firm will be paid by J. M. Dake. The business of the firm of Dake & Tucker is to be settled by J. M. Dake. JOSEPH M. DAKE, HENRY TUCKER. Chicago, August 3d, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Man & Langley is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All debts due said firm are to be paid to said Man, and all debts owing by said firm are to be adjusted with said Man. HARRY V. MAN, LUCIUS D. LANGLEY. Chicago, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE.—James A. Parsons retires from our firm this day. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO. July 30, 1859. The undersigned will continue business under the same firm as heretofore, and give their entire attention to importing Staple Groceries, suited to the wants of the Wholesale Trade. JAMES L. REYNOLDS, D. J. ELY, Z. S. ELY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, and have taken the store No. 16 South Water street. JAMES A. PARSONS, GEORGE W. PITKIN, JAMES HANKEY. Chicago, August 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of JAMES BOYD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES BOYD, JAMES V. DEXTER, ELEAZER D. CHAMBERLIN, Jr. Chicago, July 26th, 1859. The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm. JAMES BOYD.

Public Houses.

PEQUOT HOUSE, New London, Conn. The subscriber would announce to the public that this popular Summer Hotel was opened for the reception of guests on the 25th day of June. The house is situated at the mouth of New London Harbor, two miles from the city of New London, in one of the most delightful and healthy locations on the coast. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and elegantly furnished, and the house has all the conveniences of a first-class hotel, sufficient to accommodate with comfort two hundred and fifty guests. In the extensive grounds attached to the house, is a beautiful garden containing about four acres; also conveniences for exercise in bowling and billiards. Excellent bathing accommodations are near the house, and parties may always find sail-boats with experienced boatmen in attendance. Guests may rely upon finding at all times a well furnished table, and prompt attendance in every department. Persons wishing to secure room, or desiring further information will please address the subscriber at New London. J. G. PACKARD.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—UNION HALL. Having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is now open for the reception of visitors. The grounds have been enlarged and improved, and accommodations for carriages, with lodgings for coachmen added, for the accommodation of those who may bring their own equipages with them. Every exertion will be made by the Proprietors to sustain its well established reputation. The house will remain open until the 1st of October. PUTNAM & PAYN.

CHARLES SHOBER'S Lithographic Establishment, 109 . . . Lake street . . . 109. A few doors West of the Tremont House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. MAPS, SHOW CARDS, PLANS, DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES & BUILDINGS, PRINTING IN COLORS, (GOLD AND SILVER). NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES, LETTER AND BILL HEADS, BUSINESS, VISITING, AND WEDDING CARDS, LABELS, In all their varieties, Engraved and Printed in the Best Style, at Short Notice and at Low Prices. Merchants, Manufacturers, Real Estate Owners, and makers of City, Town, and Village Plats and Maps, who may be visiting Chicago during the season of the U. S. Agricultural Fair, Are invited to inspect my facilities for EXECUTING ALL BRANCHES OF WORK IN THE DEPARTMENTS ABOVE MENTIONED.

COLOGNE WATERS, FINEST IMPORTED FARINA. Also, Ten Varieties of our own manufacture, very choice. French Toilet Waters, LUBIN'S PERFUMERY—100 VARIETIES, Toilet Powders, Cosmetics, Of the Choicest Quality attainable. HIGHLY PERFUMED HAIR OILS AND POMADES, For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries & Chemists, 144 & 146 Lake street.

LOW PRICED CHARCOAL FURNACES, FOR HEATING FLAT-IRONS. FLAT-IRON STOVES. Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace, THE WOMAN'S FRIEND. Superior finished Flat-Irons, Ironing Tables, Skirt Boards, &c., at NO. 47 STATE STREET. NO. 47. Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

WIRE SAFES.—WIRE COVERS for Butter Dishes, Plates, Vegetable Dishes, and Platter. Wire Cloth by the yard, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State-st.

WINDOW SCREENS. We Manufacture WIRE WINDOW SCREENS OF ALL KINDS AND AND SIZES, PAINTED TO SUIT THE TASTE. Measures taken of the Windows and Screens made to fit. ALL KINDS OF WIRE CLOTH AND WIRE WORK Manufactured to order, HONORE, HALL & CO., No. 51 . . . LAKE STREET . . . No. 51.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET. PRESERVE JARS, FRUIT CANS, JELLY TUMBLERS! —AT— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, —BY— BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET.

FANCY GOODS, Yankee Notions and Toys, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT PEUGEOT'S CHICAGO VARIETY STORE. No. 40 Clark Street. N. B.—Catalogue sent when requested.

BASKETS, PORT MONNAIES, Fancy Gigs and Carriages, Dusters, Fishing Tackle, Fans, &c., AT PEUGEOT'S VARIETY STORE, NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

20 BBLS. DRIED BLACKberries, just received and for sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 75 Dearborn-st.

Dry Goods.

THE DRY GOODS BLOCK. 171....Removal....171. FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, Have removed their Establishment to No. 171 Lake Street, (One door west of W. M. Ross & Co.'s.) And are now prepared to show their customers one of the LARGEST, BEST SELECTED and CHEAPEST Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, that has ever been exhibited in Chicago. We would particularly recommend our splendid stock of SILKS of the latest importations. Summer Dress Goods of all Descriptions, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, and a large selection of French, English and American Prints and Domestic Goods. In BONNETS, RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest styles we can offer great inducements to city and country Milliners. One trial will satisfy the most fastidious. FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., No. 171 Lake street.

EUREKA, EUREKA! THE EUREKA WOVEN SKIRT! EQUAL IN Durabilty and Style of Finish to anything Ever Offered in this Market. OSBORNE & VINCENT, DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S, And others, Corsets, Shirt Supporters, &c., &c. A. G. Downs & Co. 150 . . . Lake Street . . . 150.

AT COST! T. B. CARTER Will offer for the next Thirty Days his entire Stock of Summer Dress Goods! —INCLUDING— SILKS, BEREGES, TISSUES, ROBES, LAWNS, AND OTHER GOODS, AT COST, UNDER COST, Over Cost, and WITHOUT REGARD TO COST! In Order to close out all Summer Goods. 136 - - - Lake Street - - - 136.

DRY GOODS. Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wabash Avenue. HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Goods, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

TRIMMINGS. No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago. We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and of the Dealers throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice arrivals of Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, SHAWL BORDERS, EMBROIDERIES, Laces and White Goods, Gloves and Gauntlets, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, CORSETS At Wholesale and Retail. A. GRAVES, (Late C. T. Atkinson), 78 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Orders receive our special attention.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting, AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle street, Chicago. —DEALER IN— Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture, PRACTICAL PLUMBER and manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE. The trade supplied with Tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Regilding and Bronzing to order. ☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON. 45 . . Wabash Av., Chicago, . . 45. IMPORTER OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Wire, Zinc, Copper, AND METALS GENERALLY. We Pay Cash for Old Copper. We Pay Cash for Old Brass. We Pay Cash for Old Zinc. IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Steam Gas and Water Pipe, Boiler Flues, Valves, Cocks, Oil Cups, Steam Whistles, Guage Cocks, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam Apparatus, for warming Hotels, Churches, Factories, &c. No. 102 West Lake Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works. E. W. BLATCHFORD, MANUFACTURER OF LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD, AND DEALER IN PIG LEAD. Agent for Collier White Lead and Oil Company, and ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER. ☞ A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand. Orders from the Trade Solicited. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, No. 47 State Street, offer their entire stock as follows FOR CASH. Pipe 40 per cent. discount from List price. Marble Iron Fittings 20 cents per pound. Brass Fittings, Bends, Swing Joints and Gas Fixtures at cost. Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out we offer inducements not equalled in the West.

Dentists' Cards.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. Main entrance 101 Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 71 Washington street. J. A. KENNICOTT, Dental Surgeon.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH, Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2244.

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, 131 LAKE STREET.

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist. Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 86 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantees for success in all cases. Call and see specimens.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 32 Washington street.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY —AND— Printers' Warehouse. 88........WASHINGTON ST........88, CHICAGO. The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of PRESSES, INK, WOOD TYPE, and everything necessary for a complete Printing Office. [illegible] D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove [illegible]

Safes, Locks, &c.

WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES. WE ARE NOT GOVERNED By New York Prices. We shall meet the market, and DO A LITTLE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER SAFE HOUSE IN THE WORLD! OVER ONE HUNDRED SOLD Since January Last! PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

CHICAGO BANK AND HOUSE Lock Manufactory. The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened A BRANCH OF THEIR NEW YORK HOUSE in the city of Chicago, where they intend manufacturing and offering for sale all kinds of BANK, PRISON, SAFE AND HOUSE LOCKS —AND— House Trimmings. Having availed ourselves of the latest improvements in machinery for the facilitating of our work, we are enabled to offer our stock at reduced prices. Particular attention will be given to the Bell Hanging and Jobbing Department. DAY, NEWELL & MINER, 33 South Franklin St., Chicago.

LILLIE'S IMPROVED Safes and Locks. —SOLD BY— E. J. WOOLLEY, At Fairbanks' Scale Depot, No. 36 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Refrigerators, Ranges, &c.

MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezers. OPERATION SIMPLE, RESULT CERTAIN. The increasing demand, and the unrivalled popularity of these FREEZERS, Prove them to be the very best Ice Cream Freezers in use. They may be found at 47 STATE STREET, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

SMALL ROUND AND OVAL Trays for Water Pitcher and Tumblers, with a host of SEASONABLE GOODS May be found at the sign of the Golden Tea Kettle. VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State-st.

DR. WINSHIP, OF BOSTON, IS no doubt going to do much good in lecturing on Physical Culture, but CHARLES WINSHIP, of New Haven, Conn., has already done a great deal of good in the inventing and introducing to the public his wonderful Self-Ventilating Refrigerator! which preserves food, cooked or uncooked, sweet and healthy, for any reasonable length of time, during the hottest weather we have. Persons wishing for one of THE BEST ARTICLES OF THE KIND! can find them at 201 - - Lake Street - - 201. INQUIRE FOR WINSHIP'S SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATOR. MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THOMAS GEORGE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF these celebrated Stewart Improved Cooking Stoves, AND HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS IN GENERAL, At ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

MASSER'S New FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER, All sizes, from three to twenty quarts. Apparatus simple—result certain. For sale at ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PAtent Self-Sealing Fruit Jars for preserving Fruit, at reduced prices. Also, Tin Fruit Cans of all sizes at ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

SCHOOLEY'S SELF-VENTILAting Refrigerators, the best in the market—a good assortment of the above Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Water Coolers, &c., &c. For sale at ALLEN & DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

REFRIGERATORS!! LYMAN'S PATENT REFRIGERATORS, For Sale by Hamilton, Fuller & Co., 194 LAKE STREET. The public will remember the test of Refrigerators last fall, at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, and the triumph of Lyman's Patent. After a thorough trial, the Committee awarded to H. F. & Co., a diploma for the best Refrigerator. A large number of citizens present assented to the Committee's decision, declaring Lyman's Refrigerator in every respect, the best on exhibition. H. F. & Co. manufacture these Refrigerators to order for hotels, butchers, grocers, restaurants, dairies and have on hand a large assortment arranged for private families and boarding houses. They also manufacture and have on hand beer pumps, beer cocks, water coolers, ice cream freezers, baths, &c., &c. Especial attention is called to Brown & Kent's Patent Summer Cook Stove. The Patentees received a silver medal and diploma for the same at the last Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. Let every one call and examine it.

H. W. LANDRETH, Dealer in HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Builders' Hardware, Nails, Bird Cages, Water Coolers, etc. NO. 310 STATE STREET, Chicago, Ill.

TORREY'S NEW 4 MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer. No. 310 State street. H. W. LANDRETH.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING Cans and Jars. H. W. LANDRETH, 310 State street.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. The subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured SAWYER'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating Furnace, and are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, constructed on the same principle, for Parlors, Single Rooms and Halls and especially RAILROAD CARS. Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature. We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock, and Carter & Bauer, Architects, of this city. ☞ For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office Nos. 51 and 53 South Lasalle street. F. LESTER & CO. Chicago, October 6th, 1858.

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS OF Hammer Welded Boiler Iron, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX PLATES, PROPELLER BLADES, &c., &c. FROM LAKE SUPERIOR IRON. ☞ Works on Lake Shore, near Wason's Car Factory. Office in Oviatt's Block. SAM'L L. MATHER, Prest. and Treasurer.

HONORE, HALL & CO., 51 . . . . Lake Street, ... 51. Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Builder's Hardware, Railroad Furnishing, Wheelbarrows, Picks, Shovels, Anvils, Vices, Wrenches, &c. Manufacturers of every description of Wire Cloth and Wire Work.

P. W. GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of RAILROAD CARS, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Flour and Corn Mills and Bolts; Engine and Hand Lathes, Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills, Slide Rests, Steam and Water Gauges, finished Brass Work, POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC. ☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order. EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."

WATER WHEELS. Vandewater's Recently Improved Jonval Turbine Water Wheel. OFFICE 51 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence, and assurance of its Superiority Over All Other Wheels. [illegible] G. J. McDOUGALL, Agent.

Medicines, &c.

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS! GO TO HEAD QUARTERS! For all Patent Medicines For all Patent Medicines, THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT —AT— —AT— BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 Lake Street. 124 Lake Street. REMEMBER THE PLACE, REMEMBER THE PLACE, On Lake, near corner of Clark Street. On Lake, near corner of Clark Street.

☞ If you want a remedy for your COUGH go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 Lake street.
☞ If you want a remedy to purify the Blood, go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
☞ If you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.
☞ If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ If you want a Hair Dye—warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, go to B., S. & Co.'s, 124 Lake-st.
☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam Schnapps, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ For Duponco's, Clark's and Cheeseman's Female Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.
☞ For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 124 Lake-st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
☞ For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ For a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ For Vermifuge and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to No. 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ For strengthening Plasters of all kinds, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ For a remedy for all Private Diseases, go to 124 Lake street, BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
☞ For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞ For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, they are agents for the manufacture, and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

TO RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS TO RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS Use Dutcher's Dead Shot, Use Dutcher's Dead Shot. THE BEST BUG POISON IN USE. THE BEST BUG POISON IN USE. AGENCY AT AGENCY AT BOLLES, SMITH & CO., BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake Street. 124 Lake Street.

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DOCTOR E. BRADING

Special Notices.

☞ One of the most pleasing, at the same time most effective, remedies for Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Liver, is Dr. Hostetter's Bitters. It not only removes the disease from the system, but by giving tone to the organs of digestion, aids them in their functions. All who have tried it acknowledge its excellence and superiority and we therefore commend it to the sufferer. Dr. Hostetter's Bitters as a tonic is too well known to need praise. It is therefore scarcely necessary at this time to do more than direct attention to this preparation, which is certainly unequalled by any before the public, satisfied as we are that its wide-spread reputation must prove sufficient to satisfy all of its excellence as a relief and remedy for all diseases of the stomach.

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☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!—The most wonderful preparation known for Destroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.

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"It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."

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The Farm and Residence of the late Charles Nettman, (who perished on the ill-fated steamer Austria), situated at Pontoosuc, Hancock county, Illinois. The farm consists of about 120 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and adjoins the town plot of Pontoosuc. It has on it a Vineyard of 10 acres of the best variety of Grapes, all bearing and in excellent condition. A fine Vegetable and Flower Garden, laid off and planted with much taste and expense; a thrifty young Orchard; a large stone Mansion with Carriage House, Stables and Out Houses to suit the most refined taste. The farm and mansion are beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Mississippi river and valley for a long distance. Pontoosuc is regarded as one of the most healthy and desirable points for a residence on the Mississippi river.

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The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchasers may desire. Conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of

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jy19 d814 1m Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill.

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120 ft. on Washington corner of Leavett street, with improvements. $2,000. $1,000 cash, bal. on time.

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HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twelfth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The larger portion of the purchase money may remain on eight years time. Apply to

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32x75 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,640.

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No. 7 Methodist Church Block,

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A large House, Gothic style with Oriel Bay and French windows, commanding pleasant views; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Wells of Water. Inquire at No. 9 Metropolitan Block, and of J. A. Marshall, 21 Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 187. je7-3m-d489

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They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, abound in mineral and other springs and beautiful trees, and in the opinion of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the sea shore or in the Western country.

A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected the past season, and is now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M.

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A good hotel has been opened and in successful operation for more than a year past.

The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be sold at reasonable prices, and on usual time.

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For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 22 Washington street or address him through the Post Office. Box 298, Chicago, Illinois. PETER PAGE, Agent.

my4 6m

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FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of the most beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

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DR. UNDERWOOD,

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For Family use, Tailoring purposes, Saddlery &c.

Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machines in market, or money refunded. Wanted, an agent in this city. Address FINKLE & LYON,

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$20 SEWING MACHINE.—

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SEWING MACHINES.

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THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Petition of the Clergy.

ITS INFLUENCES ON THE LABORING POOR.

VIEWS OF A LAYMAN.

A German View of the Question.

The Petition of the Clergy.

Editors Press and Tribune:

At the meeting of the Clergy on Friday afternoon it was agreed that the following petition should be circulated for signatures:

Petition to the Chicago Horse Railway Co., and owners of Omnibus Lines:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, do respectfully represent, that while we value the City Railway as a great public convenience, we are pained by the use made of it on the Sabbath by many of our fellow-citizens, to the disturbance of our worship, and of the peace of the community, and to the gross violation of the day we hold sacred. We do, therefore, request that you will cease to run your cars or omnibuses on the Sabbath, and we can never feel that our duty is discharged until all suitable efforts are made to secure this end.

The first thought that strikes one on reading this petition, which I suppose contains the best reasons for itself which the framers of it could give or choose to give, is this: The position, that by the law of Christianity, every man is bound to keep the Sabbath day, or Sunday, holy, a position which I supposed would certainly be taken, is abandoned. While by taking this course the clergy have wisely eliminated from the present discussion all contest as to the correctness of that position, it seem to me that they have taken away the only ground on which any man can consistently sign that petition. If any man believes that there is a *law*, binding on all Christendom, which ordains that the first day of the week shall be devoted exclusively to religious exercises, an ordinance of God sanctifying that day, he may consistently ask for a discontinuance of a custom which violates that law, and disregards that ordinance; and if he believes that such violation involves moral turpitude, the actual commission of a sin, it is his duty to work and pray without ceasing for its abolition. To be sure, such a man would find it impossible to prove his premises to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced mind, but his own belief would justify him.

Now what are the grounds on which signers to this petition base their action. The first is. "The disturbance of our worship." Those who are absolutely disturbed during public worship by the noise of the cars, will form but a small class, and even those will have, in candor, to ask themselves, whether the disturbance of their religious meditations is of such a nature, or to such a degree, that they are justified in saying that it alone prevents them from the reasonable enjoyment of public services. This consideration, faithfully attended to, will reduce the number still lower.

The next ground is "the disturbance of the peace of the community." This either means what is called in legal phrase "against the peace of the State," or it means nothing. Every complaint against a criminal alleges that the act was done "against the peace of the State," meaning thereby contrary to the laws of the State. Thus a nuisance, a forgery, a theft, are against the peace." A "breach of the peace," technically so called, is to offer personal violence to any man. Now, the running of the horse cars is, in no legal sense, "against the peace of the State of Illinois," either on Sunday or any other day. But if by "disturbance of the peace of the community" is meant a noise that is disagreeable, but not amenable to law, the objection is ridiculous, because it is untrue, and because, even if true, it would form no objection, since any man has a right to make a noise, which is not amenable to law. The signatures can be obtained on this ground.

The third ground of the petition is, if possible, more absurd than any of the others. It contradicts itself. "A gross violation of a day we hold sacred." Who is "we?" The petitioners, of course. Very well. None can disobey a moral law, but those who believe it to be a moral law. None can violate a religious observance, except those who believe it to be sacred. An act, to be a sin, must wound the conscience of him who commits it. To eat meat on a Friday is no sin in a Protestant, though it would be in a Catholic. Now, the petitioners can very easily avoid this "violation," by refusing to refusing to ride on the cars on Sunday. If they hold the day sacred they can keep it so, but they cannot say that the directors of the railroad commit their sins. The thing is impossible. The consciences of the petitioners are not violated by the acts of the railway company. A sort of vicarious crimination this would be that was never heard of before. Probably the directors do not hold the day sacred, at least so as to make it a sin to run the cars. If they did they would not run them. What earthly business have I to ask them to refrain from doing an act, simply because if I did it, I should violate my conscience? Can I ask my neighbor not to drink brandy, because I have taken the pledge? Can my servant refuse to cook meat for me during Lent, because she does not eat meat at that time, thinking it wicked?

This ground of the petitioners has at least the merit of originality. It never was taken before. In all controversies of this sort, one party says, this or that belief, this or that observance, is the law of God, is ordained by God, is absolute truth, is necessary for salvation. Therefore, believe, obey. Otherwise we shall be justified in excommunicating you, or cutting you down, as enemies of God, and opponents of his word. We will pray that this law may be revealed to you, that this absolute truth may be admitted into your mind, in order that you may obey it from your own convictions. Suppose missionaries should say to the heathen "you must abandon polygamy because we think it wrong." What sense would there be in that? What hope could they have of exterminating the vice? Is that the way in which sins are usually attacked? Certainly not. Neither is any man going to make such a simpleton of himself as to say to the City Railway Company, "Now, gentlemen, I hold Sunday to be a sacred day, and for you to run your cars on that day is a violation of one of my religious observances. I really wish, therefore, that you would stop your cars." There will be no signers to the petition on this ground.

I presume there can be no question that the words in this petition were carefully chosen, and used advisedly. The only ground of difference apparent at either of the two meetings of the clergy on this subject, was whether they should take "high ground" or not. By "high ground" was meant, as far as one could judge from the printed report, the ground that the observance of the holy Sabbath day is an indispensable part of Christian duty, and essential to salvation. At any rate, if it was intended to take this position the petition would not surely have stated that "we hold" the day to be sacred; and as the point was debated we have a right to suppose that it was decided.

In answer to R. P., I have only to say that in his last communication, he says first that it cannot be shown that Christ abolished the Jewish Sabbath; and secondly claims that he reverenced it as an existing institution; thirdly, that he did abolish it and *substituted Sunday*, and fourthly, that for these last three positions there is no positive ordinance, only inferences from certain acts and events, which will bear equally well a different construction. Further than this, he distinctly states that "the command does not specify any particular day of the week," which is not true, but which if true is conclusive on the antisabbatarian side of the argument, since the whole controversy is only about the *day*. Truly, such logic is unanswerable.

W.

A Lay Member's Views of the Sunday Question.

Editor of the Press and Tribune:

As the Sunday question is at this moment one of great interest, you will perhaps allow the insertion of a few remarks, offered in a spirit of moderation and with a view to examine the real merits of the case.

The questions involved are simply: Is the Sabbath descecrated? If it is, what is the remedy? I purposely omit the hair-splitting question of whether the seventh or the first day of the week is the Sabbath; because if we are to regulate our conduct by the Jewish law, we ought to do so in full and follow the commandment, "Thou shalt do no manner of work." The Jews of the stricter orders obey this to the letter; in Amsterdam the rich Jewish families keep at least one Christian to work on their Sabbath, and enable their Jewish servants to keep the day holy. Christians invariably keep the first day of the week. Let us consider that the Sabbath. How is that day to be kept? Before we lay down a rule to enforce any one line of conduct, we should consider the different positions of parties who are interested.

To the rich who live at their ease all the week Sunday has no peculiar charm, except to those of a religious turn of mind, they doubtless rejoice that they can enjoy the privilege of worshipping the Almighty and returning thanks for the blessings they enjoy; but to the working class is it not different? By the word working class I include several grades, the clerk who is confined to his desk or store, the mechanic to his tools and the laborer to his spade and shovel. To these Sunday is something more than a day set apart for religious duties *only*, it is a day of *rest*, and to the man who works six days in the week *recreation is rest!* Do not misunderstand me, I would wish to see all attend divine worship according to the form in which they have been educated; but after this, these men require some recreation; most of us take it in some form or other, and if it is reprehensible in one shape it is in another. It may suit my taste to take a quiet walk into the suburbs or into the country, and pass the afternoon at a friend's house. But am I to enjoy myself according to my fancy and condemn the man who goes to a garden and drinks a glass of beer? Both are recreation. I cannot see where you are to draw the line. That beer gardens may be a nuisance I admit; but if so, let them be put down *as nuisances* without reference to any religious view. If properly conducted there would be no harm, no nuisance. Unfortunately they are often the scene of violence and rowdyism, but I fear that depends upon the character of a portion of our city population, who will be rowdies anywhere, and is not the fault of those who go there for recreation. Close the gardens and you will have the same scenes in the city. The rural population of France are perhaps the most religious and virtuous in the world, yet nowhere else is Sunday so thoroughly a day of devotion and recreation. All attend divine service; but in the afternoon you will meet hundreds in small parties, walking out in their fields, gathering flowers, in the villages dancing, and the elders drinking their glass of wine. Yet you will never see a drunkard nor hear an angry word, or a disturbance of any kind. With them it is emphatically a day of rest, viz, of devotion and *recreation*, and I must admit it always appeared to me that they *kept the day holy!*

The second question is how is the evil to be remedied? The only practical suggestion that has yet been put forward was that offered by the Rev. Mr. Schenck. He says very sensibly, "Go and preach to those who do not come to you." *Rem acu tetigisti*. Rev. Sir, there is something apostolic in that idea. It is no use advertising that sermons would be preached in all the churches on the subject of keeping the Sabbath holy. You preach to ears that do not require it. If you wish to get at the sinner you must go to him; find him in his haunts—talk to him there; persuade him to give up his habits. You are right, Mr. Schenck.

As to invoking the civil authority, it ought not to be thought of. It is an old barbarous habit modified. The Crusader who killed infidels, though he did God service; the Inquisition bound or imprisoned those who differed in creed. To call in the civil authority is merely substituting the policeman's baton for the Crusader's sword, and to imprison by authority of the Mayor instead of the Chief Inquisitor. Preach, reason, persuade—these are the instruments of religion—not legal coercion.

The over-conscientious wish to put an end to the Sunday cars and omnibuses. Is this Christian? Is this "doing as you would be done by?" Are these persons aware how many avail themselves of these conveyances to attend Church? Let it be remembered that the poorer population live at great distances in the suburbs and the country. On Sunday a religious man may feel very well disposed to attend Church, and bring his wife and children; but a hot, dusty walk of two or three miles deters him. But if the cars run on Sunday, he can conveniently attend. If you are to prevent the poor man from riding on Sunday, surely there should be a similar law for the rich. Christ made no difference between rich and poor. Many of our citizens reside some miles out of town; they can attend divine service because they have a convenient carriage and horses to convey them and their children into town; but if you were to order them to walk through the heat and dust and carry their children, I am inclined to think they would grumble, and perhaps stay away altogether. Now, the car is the poor man's carriage; let him enjoy it, and help him to attend Church. I remember when the Churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., were almost unattended, but when the cars began to run on Sunday, the Churches were filled to overflowing, because all classes could get there. In pity's sake do not take away the means of getting to Church, and then tell people they are wicked for not attending. Give them the means of getting to Church, and the resort to the beer gardens will diminish.

A great handle has been made in this controversy of the aristocracy of the Churches, etc. I purposely omit all that. Every one has a right to what they pay for. It would, however, be a great blessing if there were some free Churches. Hoping I have said nothing to offend even the most sensitive,

I remain, sirs, yours respectfully,

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Plea for the Suffering Poor.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Allow me through your columns, to speak upon the Sabbath question, in behalf of the laboring poor, who have not among their peers, the "tongues of orators, nor the pens of ready writers," to plead their cause. The opinions of men, who lived many hundred years ago, construed to suit the conscientious scruples of sectarians of this day, with all the arguments that can be brought to bear upon the question, cannot long coerce the consciences of a free thinking people; and beside, upon whom will this coercion be binding? Not upon the riotous, debauched men and women, who are the breakers of every good moral law, not only on one, but seven days of the week; for these, mostly have money, and will go and come at their pleasure. They abuse more beasts, and make far more confusion by running horses, and the rattling of vehicles, than is occasioned by the horse cars. But the poor laboring class will be reached—they who have many hardships to endure, and comparatively few blessings to enjoy—they who cannot take holidays during the week, because they must have all they can earn to make their wretched homes even tolerable. If they have a holiday it must be on the Sabbath. But who are they who would stop the people's train, on the only day poor people have for rest and recreation, when they may go forth, to inhale the pure fresh air, and find enjoyment in their own way, in the beautiful groves which nature offers, alike free, to poor and rich. Capitalists and salaried men, who can afford a Sabbath day conscience as sectarian as the Church desires, they ride in their own carriages on the Sabbath, and take holidays during the week. Little do they know how much of the health and happiness of the children of the poor, depends upon the decision of this question.

Could they but see the hundreds of wan, pale-faced, little creatures in large cities, who, during the long summer months, never look out upon flowery lawns, nor frolic beneath green trees, stretching their weary limbs upon the soft sweet-scented grass, they could not, I am sure, desire to deprive them of the cheap luxury of a Sabbath day's ride and stroll. Many poor parents, who cannot spare an hour from toil during the six working days, will gladly go forth with little ones rejoicing, from the miserably filthy dens which they are forced to call home, on many a blessed Sabbath morn, if the cars run on that day—into the broad and beautiful "Temple not made with hands."

"The wondrous world which He Himself created,
Is the fit Temple of Creation's Lord;
There may his worship best be celebrated,
And praises pour'd.

"Its altar earth, its roof the sky untainted;
Sun, moon, and stars the lamps that give it light,
And clouds, by the celestial Artist painted,
Its pictures bright.

"Its choir all vocal things, whose glad devotion
In one united hymn is heavenward sped;
The thunder peal, the winds, the deep-mouthed ocean,
Its organ dread.

"The face of nature is God's written Bible,
Which all mankind may alike explore,
While none can wrest, interpolate, or libel,
Its living lore."

Here, the poor may worship free; and as sincerely, as reverently, as the rich in costly domes—and at the same time, bless the eyes of their little ones with the sight of nature's charms, while they breathe pure air, and exercise their limbs abroad, for a few short hours each week—many feverish little ones greatly need this privilege. Vile men and women will wantonly riot in all sorts of wickedness, whether in city or country—whether the horse cars run on Sabbath day or not—and for this, but more to comply with the sectarian wishes of some evangelical christians, are the poor to be forbidden to look upon nature in her spring, midsummer and autumnal beauty? Shall their children be shut up in wretched abodes where no beauty and little real comfort is found because the clergy are grieved that all people do not rest on the Sabbath according to evangelical faith in, and interpretation of the Bible? During a summer spent on one of the hills of Kentucky, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, my heart was made glad on each succeding bright Sabbath morn to see the multitudes of family groups sitting, lying, and strolling beneath the quiet shade of those "grand old forest trees. Many a puny infant, who would doubtless, otherwise have been shut up in the "narrow house" before the close of summer; was by this pure Sabbath airing strengthened and enabled to live on. A short walk brought hundreds of the poor of that city to the ferry boat, which for three cents landed them near the quiet shade beneath the groves on old Kentucky's shore, and this privilege was blessed by many a toil-worn parent and invalid child. There too, we sometimes had riotous proceedings—for every large city is infested by the intemperate and the licentious, who live only to gratify their selfish passions, but should the petty annoyance which quiet, order loving people may endure from there be put in competition with the luxury to the poor, of a blissful retreat for a few hours each week from the stifling air, confusion and crowd of the city. Shall the hard working poor, the suffering little ones be deprived of so rich a blessing because the drunkard, the debauche and the harlot who run their race of ruin, all the week and revel still on the Sabbath, and for this shall the poor mans conveyance, during the only time when he can afford to use it, be wrested from him by a class so far removed from him in social position as not to know his needs, nor have they a right to judge in matters of conscience for him.

Shall the poor of our city be deprived of this cheap luxury, before they have learned to appreciate the blessings it should bring them, because some people are terribly wicked, but more because others are dreadfully bigoted? Salaried clergymen can keep a horse and carriage; or afford the luxury of an occasional bill at the livery stable, and as their pay is principally for Sabbath day services, they can well afford to take their holidays during the week. Capitalists can also take a gala day among the trees and flowers, with those they love, during the week—such can afford to be sectarian, and observe the Sabbath to keep it holy, according to their own interpretation; but the poor, who have but the alternative of enjoying the country, looking upon nature in all her lovliness on the Sabbath day on the five cent cars, or not at all—cannot afford salvation, which costs so much—a salvation so sectarian and contracted, that it can come to them only within church walls and through the preaching of men. The poor man can better understand and receive that broader faith which Christ taught the woman of Samaria: "Woman believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father." "The true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship him." "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth,"—he is no respecter of persons nor of places. Christ said: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name there will I be in their midst," and if no human voice is heard we may listen to sermons from birds, and trees, and running brook, if we may only be blessed with a cheap conveyance thither. But if those who prefer to worship in costly domes, and who can afford that luxury, shall have and use the power to oppress the laboring poor—if the few hard earned privileges which the poor can claim, must be abridged, because those who have a surplus of good things, and need not this Sabbath day blessing, and cannot appreciate its value to the poor—because they choose to oppress—if such is to be the policy in our large cities—and professing Christians the principal actors in this oppressive drama, ostensibly for the purpose of giving glory to God, then we need no longer marvel that rank Atheism rapidly increases, and stalks boldly forth undaunted though the land. R. W. M.

A German View.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Probably every sect has a different view of the Sunday and the Sunday laws; but this does not affect the community as a whole, or the State, which must be ruled by a uniform law. And in this respect we must put the question in this shape: "How far can one class of citizens impose their religious opinions upon any other class of citizens by means of a prohibitory law?" That the observance of the Lord's day bases itself on purely religious dogmas needs no proof, and is, I believe, not denied; and the theological erudition which was exhibited in the discussion of this question in your last paper is a new proof of this position. Now, the answer to this question brings us straightway to the other one: "Have we liberty of conscience under the Constitution; or are we here, in the United States of America, under the rule of a certain State religion or a Theocracy, like the Mormons or the ancient Jews? In France, in Spain, even in Bavaria the Catholic religion is in fact *the* religion, the religion of the State, which is officially recognized as the rule—all others are only tolerated. So in Munich, or in Spain, or in the South of France, everybody must take his hat off when a priest passes by with the "holy body," or when a procession moved through the streets. Whoever does not submit, does it at the risk of having his hat smashed or being more severely injured—a fact which many Englishmen and Americans may confirm by their sad experience in this line. This we may call a popular illustration of the system of State Religion, but nevertheless true.

Now, I say, the Sunday laws are nothing else than a remnant of Theocratical Government, a relic of the Patriarchal times, when one small commonwealth or community had an uniform religious creed, and had, therefore, a right—which no longer exists now—to make such laws. So we must confess we have still a State Religion in the United States, notwithstanding the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence. The Sunday laws exist as positive law; they may be called obsolete by some, but they exist and may be executed. The law has taken the part of those citizens who believe that Sunday ought to be observed by *all citizens* in the same way as the first named may see fit, no matter what the rest may think about it—*they must submit*, not in a matter of civil or criminal law, where revision is recognised, but in a matter of religious opinion, in a dogma of a sect. How far this coincides with the fundamental principles of Liberty of Conscience, of Personal Liberty and Happiness, of Freedom of Trade, and of the Right of Every Man to his Labor, remains to be decided by the lapse of time. Sure enough, there is a logical contradiction between Sunday laws and the fundamental principles upon which this modern structure of the Republic reposes; a war between the historical remnants of past ages and the principles of the revolution which cannot end but by the downfall of one or the other. D. H.

The Sunday Question—By a German.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In reply to your correspondent, E., in yesterday's issue of the *Press and Tribune*, allow me to state:

That the Constitution of the United States prohibits the establishment of a religion as a governing power.

A religious text book can consequently not be admitted as authority in a question, which concerns the rights of believers and non-believers. It would therefore be logical first to insert a clause into the Constitution making the Christian religion *the* religion of the country before carrying dogmatical disputes from the pulpit into the political arena. First annul the liberty of conscience as Louis XIV did the edict of Nantes, and after that dictate.

The argument of the Catholic Church in former centuries, that it is all done to save the poor heretic, will then fit you most conveniently.

Construe it as you may like this Sunday question, is a question of religious toleration, and nothing else. B.

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Prof ALONZO GRAY, LL.D., Principal. This institution will reopen on the 15th September next. Young Ladies are received into the family of the Principal at any time. Circulars may be had of ... or by addressing the Principal, Nos. 34 and 36 Montague Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. au1-lw-sd

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females, No. 100 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. The next term will commence Monday, Sept. 12th, 1859. For Circulars apply to A. B. Bryan, Druggist, corner West Madison and Halsted streets, or address H. C. MILES, Principal, P. O. Box 1759.

Chicago References—Revs. W. W. Patton, J. M. Farris.

"I confidently recommend Mr. H. C. Miles, my successor in the Jefferson High School, to all interested."

au1 ly s7 "M. B. GLEASON."

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, CORner of Ninth street and Washington avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The next Session of this Institution—founded in 1829, chartered in 1832—will open on the last Monday, 27th, of August, and close about the 4th of July, 1860.

The Collegiate department comprises two courses of instruction—the Classical and the Commercial.

Terms per session, payable quarterly or semi-annually, in advance:

Matriculation fee	$ 10
Board and Tuition (no extra charges for languages)	150
Washing and mending articles washed	20
Bed and Bedding (if furnished by the Institution)	5
Physician's fee	5
Stationery	5
Tuition for Day Scholars	40

Music, Drawing (Portrait and Architectural), Fencing, Dancing, the use of the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Medicines and School Books, form extra charges.

N. B.—For further particulars address

REV. F. COOSEMANS, S. J. Pres't,

St. Louis, Mo.

M. A. ROSEN, Solicitor, 110 Dearborn st, Chicago.

au1-6w-a15

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

This Institution is located at Evanston, on the Lake Shore, twelve miles north of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. The Fall Term commences the first THURSDAY of September. At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees a Preparatory Department was established under the immediate care of the Faculty of the University. Persons holding Scholarships will receive instruction free of charge in the studies of the preparatory course. Persons proposing to attend the coming term in either department are desired to notify the President as soon as convenient that necessary arrangement may be made for their accommodation. Board, including Light, Fuel and Washing, can be had at from $1.50 to $3.50 per week.

N. B.—No Scholarship is available for instruction until paid for in full.

TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

By reference to the above it will be seen that the Trustees have acceded to the demand of Scholarship-holders, and have established a Preparatory Department in the University, in which all Scholarships will be available for free tuition, thereby greatly enhancing their value. In order to meet the increased expenses thus incurred immediate payment of outstanding scholarship Notes will be expected. Scholarships will be issued upon presentation of Bonds, and full payment of notes to the undersigned.

UNIVERSITY PROPERTY AT EVANSTON.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that the University has a large amount of property most desirable for residence to dispose of. No place in the entire West offers such facilities for educational purposes. Families wishing to locate with reference to comfort, health, and education will do well to visit this place; especially citizens of Chicago looking for retirement from the cares of the city, will find it to their interest to examine the inducements of this most beautiful suburban village. Desirable lots may be had at reasonable rates on five year's time by simply paying six per cent interest on condition of improvement or on perpetual lease at two per cent. on valuation for first five years, subject to appraisal every five years at six per cent. Parties calling on the subscriber at his place of business, or upon any member of the Faculty of the University at Evanston will receive cordial attention and full information. P. JUDSON,

Secretary Northwestern University,

jy28-ly d891 No. 141 Lake street, Chicago.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES AT LAKE FOREST.

Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., and Daughters, from Boston, will open a first class Seminary for Young Ladies the latter part of September next, at Lake Forest, Ill., the seat of Lind University.

The entire responsibility of instruction will devolve upon the Misses Dickinson who were educated at the best Eastern Institutions, and have had experience in teaching. The course of study will comprise the various branches, solid and ornamental, of an accomplished female education. A limited number of young ladies will be received into the family, and have in all respects, a careful and kind supervision. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Dr Dickinson, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Early application is desirable.

[From Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston.]

Understanding that the Misses Dickinson intend opening a school of the first class, I take great pleasure in congratulating the citizens of Chicago and vicinity on the acquisition of such an educational influence. To natural amiableness, genuine piety, and true refinement, the young ladies of this family add all the attainments and accomplishments necessary to conduct a school of the highest character.

Boston, 1859. EDWARD N. KIRK.

[From Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago.]

I have been acquainted with Dr. Dickinson and his family for many years, and knowing the reputation of the Misses Dickinson as ladies of superior culture and attainments, and as successful teachers, I feel assured that they will give the fullest satisfaction to the patrons of their seminary for young ladies. R. W. PATTERSON.

Chicago, July 20, 1859.

AURORA INSTITUTE

—AND—

CLARK SEMINARY,

Erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, is located at AURORA, Kane County, Ill., forty-three miles from Chicago.

The institution on the bank of the Fox River overlooks the city and a vast range of diversified country, and is eminently beautiful and healthful in situation. The building is Fire-Proof, made of dimension stone, and in the best style of architectural taste.

Provisions are made on a scale so extended as to afford a complete division of labor, and insure the greatest excellency in the departments of instruction; and the greatest economy to the pupils. It has every desirable convenience in Kitchen, Laundry, Bath-Rooms, Reading-Room, Laboratory, Rooms for Recitations, Painting, Music, Ornamentals, Literary Societies, &c. Every arrangement that much experience and observation in the best Eastern Institutions could suggest and Western capital and enterprise provide, has been made for the progress, health and comfort of students.

COURSES OF STUDY.

THE COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES will receive special attention. Nothing will be allowed to supersede them. Two GRADUATING COURSES, or Scientific and a Classical, are provided for both ladies and gentlemen. There is a COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE, (purely Academic), aiming at special thoroughness in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. The COMMERCIAL COURSE is as extensive and thorough as that of our best Mercantile Colleges, and at greatly reduced rates of tuition.

A practical Physician and Surgeon, Abner Hard, M. D., will give weekly lectures, illustrated with a skeleton, on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Botany, &c., by C. D. Wilber, A. M., Superintendent of the Illinois Scientific Survey.

THE MODERN LANGUAGES are taught by persons who speak and write them fluently—the German by a native.

In the DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC—vocal and instrumental—a full and thorough course is arranged, in the charge of as able Professor, designed to qualify pupils for teaching.

DRAWING, PAINTING and ORNAMENTALS are in the hands of skillful artists.

In every department it is our purpose to furnish thorough instruction, and at a cost so low as to be within the reach of the masses.

The term commences September 1st, 1859. For Circulars containing full information address the principal, G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

Hon. BENJAMIN HACKNEY, President.

Rev. LEVI JESSE, Secretary. jy16-2m-d579

BRYANT & STRATTON'S

CHAIN OF

Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships good through the entire "Chain Consolidation of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College" and "Bell's Commercial College," now conducted as one institution, under the name and style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON. Digby V. Bell, Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of thirty pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FRUIT JARS,

China, Glassware,

CROCKERY,

SILVER-PLATED GOODS,

Cutlery, Waiters, &c.

FOR SALE

Lower than any House in the City,

—AT—

A. JAEGER & CO'S

CHINA EMPORIUM,

103 . . . Lake Street, . . . 103

NEAR DEARBORN.

jy16

G. D. JARVES & CORMERAIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Silver Plated Ware, Plain Moulded, and Rich Cut

GLASS WARE.

In all its varieties. Kerosene, Solar, Camphene, and Fluid LAMPS, Gas Fixtures, Lanterns, Girandoles, Britannia Ware, Wicks, &c., &c.

Also—Importers of TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, CHINA, TERRA COTTA, PARIAN and BOHEMIAN WARE, and

Fancy Goods of Every Description.

Warehouse, No. 51 Federal Street, Boston, and 61 John Street, New York.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,

Oak and Hemlock Upper,

French and Domestic Kip,

French and Domestic Calf,

Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,

Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c.

Also, the largest assortment of

Kit and Shoe Findings,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,

jy27-d878-3m No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.

Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store,

No. 230 Lake Street.

ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

Turner & Sidway,

Saddlery and Trunk

WAREHOUSE,

208 . RANDOLPH STREET . 208

Always on hand and for sale at low and uniform prices a complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Whips, Lashes, Fly Nets, Horse Blankets, Gig Saddles, Pad Housings, Fronts, &c., &c. mh18 c497

Removals.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business.

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business and make liberal advances on consignments of property in store. 29 SOUTH WATER STREET, mh14-c973 Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help.

No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.

Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 2668.

LAKE STREET MILLS—

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—A superior article from Southern Wheat ...

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. William H. Buckner vs. Isaac Anderson, George Trissell, Martin Zimmerman and John F. ... —Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

In pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, shall, on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, Cook county, State aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described parcel of real estate situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: ... Town thirty nine (39), north, Range fourteen (14) east ...

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, July 23d, 1859. jy23-4w-d857

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, In Chancery. Elias T. Watkins and Albert Crane vs. Norman L. Hawley and The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decretal Order entered in the above entitled cause on the 21st twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State aforesaid, a certain certificate of purchase of certain real estate hereinafter described, bearing date the ninth day of May, 1854, from the said defendants, The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to the said defendant, Norman L. Hawley, ... Book 128 of Deeds on page 345, and all the right, title and interest of the said Hawley therein and in and to the real estate therein described which the said Hawley held and owned on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1858, and all the interest he has since acquired thereto, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section number thirty-one (31) in township number thirty seven (37) of range number eleven (11), east of the third principal meridian, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, August 1st, 1859. au3 d34 3w

Corporation Notices.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Aug. 2, 1859.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the South Division of said city, by reason of extending Dearborn street in a straight line south from Madison street to Monroe street, 80 feet wide and in a line with the portion of said street, lying immediately north of said contemplated extension, in accordance with an order for the said survey thereof passed December 6th, 1858, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.

Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 15th day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all object ons to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.

au2 101-a30 H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Aug. 2, 1859.

Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to ascertain the damages and benefits resulting to owners of real estate in the West Division of said city, by reason of the extension of Pearl street fifty feet wide from its present southern terminus to Third, in accordance with an order from the survey thereof passed April 5th, 1858, and amended Aug. 2d, 1858, have completed their assessment, and made return thereof to my office.

Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 15th day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.

au2-lo-a19 H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office Chicago, Aug 1, 1859.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to assess the sum of Nine Thousand and Thirteen Dollars upon the real estate in the North Division of said city deemed benefitted by filling and curbing Michigan street from Franklin to Market street, and Market street from Kinzie street to centre of Erie street, has completed his assessment and made return thereof to my office.

Any person wishing to appeal from said assessment must file their objections, in writing, in my office on or before Monday, the 15th day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock, P. M., as the Common Council will at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same. H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

au2 lo 106

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, July 29th, 1859.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to assess the sum of Twenty Two Thousand and Two Hundred Dollars ($22,200) upon the real estate in the West Division of said city deemed benefitted by Macadamizing Madison street from the centre of Sangamon street West to the City Limits, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.

Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment must file their objections, in writing, in my office on or before Monday the 15th day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.

jy29-10t-d901 H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, July 26, 1859.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of nine hundred and twenty-five dollars upon the real estate in the West Division of said city, deemed benefitted by Macadamizing Canal street, from Randolph street to Washington street, have completed their assessment, and made return thereof to my office.

Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment must file their objections in writing, in my office on or before Monday the 15th day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same, H. KREISMANN,

jy26 d862 10t City Clerk.

Boots and Shoes.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF

Boots and Shoes.

We would call the attention of Country and City Dealers, to our stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand adapted to

Spring and Summer Trade.

We have the best article of Brogans made in New England of Cowhide, Kip, Calf and Enamelled Leather. Men's half double sole, and Pump Kip Boots of assorted qualities and prices, Custom Made Double Sole, and half Double Sole Kick Boots.

Heavy Calf Boots, fine French Calf Boots, Gent's Calf, Cloth and Patent Leather Shoes and Gaiters, both pegged and sewed.

Ladies fine Heeled Gaiters, French Kid Slippers and Buskins, with and without heels. Fine styles of dress shoes for Misses and Children, and a complete assortment of Women's, Misses and Children's best qualities of pegged and sewed Calf, Goat and Enamel Boots and Buskins, all of which we offer at low prices to cash buyers, or to prompt paying men who buy on credit.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We are Agents of CHASE, McKINNEY & CO. for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes.

my8-3m-d181

BOOTS AND SHOES.—

Low Rents! Low Prices!

PEARSON & DANA,

184 Lake Street,

Having Re-Leased the OLD STAND at about one-third of the former Rent, are now offering

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Chicago. Call and examine. my9-6m-d216

COPPER TOE.—

Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips

—FOR—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,

A Complete and Full Assortment of

METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law ap1 ly

SOMETHING NEW!!!

MITCHELL'S PATENT

Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.

An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP"

meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe, affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.

We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supercede, for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.

MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS,

OF CHICAGO,

Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.

Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.

CHAS. F. McKINNEY & CO.,

46 and 50 Water st., Boston, Mass.

N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. au1 ly

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Wholesale and Retail.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,

190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells,

Manufacturers of Men's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c., also, Ladies Britton Boots, Bootees and Shoes of all kinds and qualities.

We would invite the especial attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of custom work. In our retail department may be found the best selection in the city for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than any other house, for the simple reason we do not have to pay the manufacturer or jobber a profit. Our Goods are all new and fresh.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail,

ap5 c479 d&wly 190 Lake street, cor. Wells

IMPROVEMENT OF CEMETERY LOTS.—The undersigned is prepared to take charge of lots at the old (north) Cemetery; put up and reset stones, build and paint iron, wood and stone fences; water trees and plants, and do everything necessary for the adornment of cemetery lots, for cash or trade. Lots cleaned and kept in order till the 1st of October for ... each.

Office at the Cemetery. A. LANGHOLZ.

REFERENCES:—Hon. Geo. Manierre, Aldermen Brown, and Rev. Mr. Dickinson, City Missionary. jy13-1mx

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery may be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad at Chittenden station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 3 Clark street.

WOOD.—George Steel & Co., have removed their WOOD YARD to LUMBER-ST. SOUTH OF TWELFTH-ST. BRIDGE, WEST SIDE.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas William W. Wheeler, and Catharine, his wife, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, did, on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to the undersigned a mortgage on the premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a promissory note of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-six dollars, six months after the date thereof, ... And whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, ... now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we, or one of us shall, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash ... Lot seven (7), in Block five (5) ... in the Canal Trustee's subdivision of section twenty-nine (29), town thirty-nine (39), North of range fourteen (14), East of the third principal meridian, ...

OLIVER S. W. LULL,

LEOPOLD MAYER.

Dated Chicago, July 28th, 1859. jy29 d894 10t

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Edward K. Rogers vs. David M. Runyon, Mary K. Runyon, John B. Tilford, John L. Barclay, Lemuel Bolles, Herman K. Smith and James M. Brown.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, the following described real estate, to wit:—Lots numbered two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), forty-nine (49), fifty (50), fifty-one (51), sixty (60), sixty one (61), sixty two (62), sixty-three (63), and sixty-four (64), in E. K. Roger's subdivision of lots one (1) and two (2), in Block five (5), in Duncan's Addition to the Original Town of Chicago, ... North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; all situated in the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois. L. C. PAINE FREER,

Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, July 27th, 1859. jy28-lw-d889

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the performance of the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed to the undersigned by Benjamin Smith, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1859, ... Notice is therefore hereby given that under and in pursuance of the power in said mortgage contained, we shall on TUESDAY, the ninth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of Savage, Keith & Co., No. 50, Lake street, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, (being the property in and by the said mortgage described and conveyed,) to wit:—One half of the Schooner or Vessel called the "Falcon," of the burden of one hundred and eighty and 50-95 tons, or thereabouts, and one half her hull, masts, bowsprit, sails, boat, anchors, cables, tackle, apparel and furniture thereunto appertaining and belonging.

JAMES G. SAVAGE,

DOUGE W. KEITH, } Mortgagees.

MARCUS D. GILMAN.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Att'ys.

Chicago, July, 1859. jy28-td-d888

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Hiram A. Tucker vs. Robert Barclay Dennis, Daniel Davidson, Martin O. Walker, Walter S. Gurnee, David C. Beard, and the unknown heirs of ... L. Holbrook, deceased.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the third day of November, A. D. 1854, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1859, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of Lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), in Block one (1) of Dyer & Davisson's subdivision of the south-half of the east-half of the northwest quarter of Section thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, as per Map recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook ... also ... four (4) acres more or less, ... rods east from the southeast corner of said quarter section, and running thence north thirty-two (32) rods, thence west forty (40) rods, thence south thirty-two (32) rods, and thence east to the place of beginning, containing eight (8) acres, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon said decree with interest and costs. L. C. PAINE FREER,

Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, July 26, 1859. jy27-td-d878

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Samuel Russell vs. Jesse H. Leavenworth, Elvira C. Leavenworth, Elisha S. Wadsworth, John G. Myer, William John Ric, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Charles H. Hunt, Ezra Taylor and James W. Scoville.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled causes on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the sixteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, the following described real estate, to wit:—Lots one (1) and two (2), of Block four (4), in Canal Addition to Chicago, as designated on a plat of said Addition recorded in Cook County Recorder's Office, March 30th, A. D. 1854, in Book 49 of Maps, Page 147, said premises being situate in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, July 26th, 1859. jy27 3w d883

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Lucius Warner, Charles Warner, Ebenezer Warner and Henry Ingraham vs. Robert Merrill ... Peter Palmer, John M. Hill, Peter Goion, and Guernsey T. Root.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, the following described real estate, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the money due upon said decree, with interest and costs, to wit:—Lots numbered thirty-eight (38) and fifty-nine (59), in Block number thirty-three (33), of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section number seven (7), in the Town of West Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois. IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, August 1st, 1859. au2-3w-a30

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1859. Edward C. Boughton and Charles K. Randall vs. William Hildebrand—Attachment.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said William Hildebrand that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the first day of August, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Edward C. Boughton and Charles K. Randall, and against the estate of the said William Hildebrand for the sum of twenty seven hundred and ninety dollars and eighty cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said William Hildebrand, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

GEO. F. BAILEY, Pl'ffs Att'y. au2 24 4w

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, default has been made by John Stewart in the payment of Five Hundred and Six and 25-100 Dollars, to Elisha E. Hundley, due May 30, 1857, as set forth in a certain trust deed bearing date May 30, 1854, between Elisha E. Hundley, James Rees, William Jones, Lewis Brown, James E. Bishop, Guy S. Hubbard, James H. Rees, George C. Whitney, John Stewart and Samuel B. Chase, whereby I, James H. Rees, was made Trustee to hold for the aforesaid parties, according to their several interest therein set forth, the following described lands, to wit:—All that part of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-five (35), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), lying east of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and west of the center of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-five, ... also, a certain lease for the term of twenty years of a portion of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-five (35) above named, lying immediately upon the southerly side or bank of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said agreement and declaration of trust contained, I shall sell on Saturday the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 48 Lasalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the interest of the aforesaid John Stewart in the above described lands, being one undivided sixteenth part thereof, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said John Stewart, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.

jy29-3w-d93 JAMES H. REES, Trustee.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1856, Charles A. Spring executed his mortgage to the undersigned, a Special Commissioner, to secure the payment of his three promissory notes of date with said mortgage for fifty-one dollars and twenty five cents each, payable in one, two, and three years from their date respectively, to the undersigned, and thereby mortgaged ... in block seven (7), in the county addition to the town of Morris, Grundy county. And, whereas, Hiram Robbins on the sixth day of June, 1856, executed his mortgage to the undersigned, as such Commissioner, to secure the payment of his three promissory notes of date with said mortgage for eighty dollars each, payable in one, two and three years from date respectively to the undersigned, and thereby mortgaged the east half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township thirty-seven (37) north of range eleven (11) east of the third principal meridian, in Cook county, Illinois. And, whereas, said Spring hath made default in the payment of the two last of said notes maturing, and the said Robbins hath made default in the payment of the last of said notes maturing. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in said respective mortgages contained, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery for Cook county, and Special Commissioner, for the purposes in said mortgages recited, will, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook aforesaid, sell the above described parcels of real estate with the equity of redemption of said mortgagors therein, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due on said promissory notes with costs of sale.

L. C. PAINE FREER,

Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner.

Chicago, July 18, 1859. jy19 d811 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1859. Abby P. Hancock vs. Mariah L. Murray, administratrix of Alexander Murray, deceased, and heir at law of said Alexander Murray, Mary Murray, and James Sheldon, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Mariah L. Murray, administratrix of Alexander Murray deceased, and heir at law of the said Alexander Murray, Mary Murray, and James Sheldon, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the thirtieth day of July, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, 1859, as is by law required.

Now, unless you the said Mariah L. Murray, administratrix of Alexander Murray, deceased, and heir at law of the said Alexander Murray, Mary Murray, and James Sheldon, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

EVANS & HOYT, Compl'ts Sol'rs. au1-d-6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County—SS. Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1859.

John Eddy and David Wilber vs. Nathaniel Sawyer, Nathaniel Foss and Isaac Emmey—Attachment.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Isaac Emmey, that four writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said John Eddy and David Wilber, and against the estate of the said Isaac Emmey, for the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-six cents, directed to the Sheriffs of Fulton, Cook, Bureau and Knox Counties, which said writs have been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Isaac Emmey, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—William Libbey, Arnold Graef, Charles P. Dietz, ... vs. ... Alexander Fraser, and John ... —In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of ... the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Fraser ... that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twelfth day of May, 1859, and that a summons ...

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—Cook County Court of Common Pleas in Chancery. Amos Smith vs. Charles F. Swartwout and ... —Bill to foreclose.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause in said Court, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, ... will on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, the following described real estate, ... seven chains and twenty-two 50-100 links ... the north-west corner of the northeast quarter of section number thirty (30) ... township thirty-eight (38), north, range number fourteen (14), ... to a point on the east line of the west half of the northeast quarter of said section, thence south on said line ... to the place of beginning, containing seven and 65-100 acres of land.

L. C. PAINE FREER,

Chicago, July 20, 1859. Master in Chancery, Cook County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook Co., ss. City Bank of New York vs Stewart C. Marsh, Seaton & Stimpson.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Stewart C. Marsh, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said City Bank of New York, and against the estate of the said Stewart C. Marsh, for the sum of Twenty-one Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-one and Fifty-one One-Hundredth dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Stewart C. Marsh, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, ... and plead to the said plaintiff's action within the time limited for your appearance, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said City Bank of New York, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

jy29-d837 4w

WHEREAS, heretofore, to wit, upon the first day of July, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Six, Edwin R. Beardsley, Henry F. Chapman, Slocum Wilbur and Alvin Wilbur, of the County of Kankakee, and State of Illinois, executed to the undersigned, Ebenezer Higgins, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, a mortgage upon the following lots and parcels of land situated in the County of Kankakee, and State of Illinois, known and described as a part of two sections of land ... Nanokee Village, on the Kankakee River, described as follows, to wit:—Commencing fifteen hundred and fifty-nine feet ... from the southwest corner of said reservation; ... Also, the following described land on the north side of the Kankakee River in the said Manakeque Reservation, ... which said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of ... four promissory notes ... to the undersigned by the said Edwin R. Beardsley, Henry F. Chapman, Slocum Wilbur and Alvin Wilbur, ... and, whereas, the said notes ... have heretofore become due and now remain unpaid, ...

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue and in conformity with the power of sale in said mortgage given, I, Ebenezer Higgins, will, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year 1859, in order to make the money to pay the notes aforesaid, with the power of sale therein, offer at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on said day, the said tracts of land, to the highest bidder for cash.

jy16-4w-d786 EBENEZER HIGGINS, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, Albert Shepard and Jane Maria, his wife, of the County of Winnebago, State of Illinois, did execute to the undersigned, George K. Clark, of Chicago, County of Cook, State aforesaid, a certain deed of trust, bearing date the 28th day of September A D 1858, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, bearing date the same day and year aforesaid, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, ... which said deed of trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois, in Book of Mortgages, ... and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, ... Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall, on Saturday the 10th day of September, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago aforesaid, in execution of the trust reposed in me, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said trust deed described, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Albert Shepard and Jane Maria, his wife, therein, to wit: Lot fifteen (15), in block fifteen (15), ... in the City of Rockford, Illinois. GEORGE K. CLARK, Trustee.

Chicago, July 8, 1859. jy9 3w d748

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of December, A. D. 1857, executed by Asa F. Powers and Rebecca Powers, of Belvidere, Illinois, mortgagors, to Albert R. Fay and Samuel D. Fay, co-partners under the name, style and firm of Fay and Company, of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagees, the said mortgagors, to secure the payment of a certain note of even date with said mortgage for the sum of ... dollars, payable three months after date, ... did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever, all those pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Boone, and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit: ... Section number thirty-three (33), in Township Number forty-four (44), north of Range four (4) east of the third principal meridian, ... And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, ...

Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, the said mortgagees will on the thirtieth day of September, 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House door, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the said lands and premises, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.

Dated August 1, 1859. ALBERT R. FAY,

SAMUEL D. FAY,

Co-partners under the name, style and firm of Fay & Company.

au1-a1-4w FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, on the 17th of March, 1859, by deed of that date recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 167 of Deeds, on Page 327, Frank Hettinger ... conveyed to William T. Burgess ... the undivided one-half of the thirty feet of Lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in Block six (6), in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, ... to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for $1,300 made by said Frank Hettinger, dated July 1st, 1857, payable four years after date, ... and, whereas, default ... Now, therefore, I, the said trustee, in pursuance of the powers contained in said trust deed, will on the thirteenth day of August next, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, at the hour of noon of that day, sell to the highest bidder for cash the said premises and ...

W. T. BURGESS, Trustee.

J. C. SMITH, Att'y.

Dated, July 22d, 1859. jy23-46

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th day of December, A. D. 1857, executed by Asa F. Powers and Rebecca Powers, of Belvidere, Illinois, Mortgagors, to Rice Fay, of Chicago, Illinois, Mortgagee, ... to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and ... dollars, ... with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, ... did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Rice Fay, ... all those pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Boone, and State of Illinois, described as follows: ... town of Belvidere, as platted and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said County. ... And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money ...

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, the undersigned mortgagee will, on the third day of September, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the said lands and premises above described, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.

Dated August 1st, 1859. RICE FAY, Mortgagee.

FULLER & WOOD, Attorneys.

WHEREAS JOHN TELYEA executed unto Elisha Bayley a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of two hundred and eighty dollars ($280), according to the conditions of ... promissory note of even date therewith, ... for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars ($140) each, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable in two and three years from date respectively, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, on the ... day of ... A. D. 1857, and duly recorded in Book 31 of Mortgages, page ..., provided that if default should be made in the payment of the said promissory notes, or any part thereof, ... the said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, might sell the premises in said mortgage described, ... And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said notes, ...

Now, therefore, I, the said Elisha Bayley, the mortgagee, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, will ... at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash ... Lot number ten (10), in Block ... Elisha Bayley's subdivision of ... the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section ... in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

ELISHA BAYLEY, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook Co. ... In Chancery ...

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree ... I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will, on the ... day of August, A. D. 1859, ...

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Aug. 3, 10 P. M.

In consequence of the rain storm to-day, the news work so badly that we are unable to get our night report.

Three Days Later from Europe.

SARDINIA AND THE PEACE.

Discontent in Italy.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Cunard steamship Persia has arrived with Liverpool dates of Saturday, 23d ult.

The conference between France and Austria was to assemble at Zurich in about a week.

The discontent in regard to the terms of the peace is subsiding, and the explanations of the Emperor Napoleon are not considered reassuring.

A Sardinian representative to the Zurich Conference has not been named, and it is expected that none will be present, but that Sardinia, if pressed with the terms agreed upon, will accept of the Austro-French arrangement in a separate article.

It is affirmed that Sardinia has signed nothing at the present time and is consequently in a nominal state of war with Austria.

It is supposed that an European Congress will assemble after the adjournment of the Zurich Conference.

The exhibitions of discontent in Italy to the terms of peace show a strong hostility to the return of the Grand Duke. The Provisional Government has directed a popular vote on the subject.

The English foreign policy had been under debate in the House of Commons. It was declared free of all interference with the Peace Congress. Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell thought that England, might, with propriety, take part, but no course was determined on.

Lord Elcho gave notice of the introduction of a resolution against interference by England.

Mr. Gladstone's proposed increase of the income tax had been agreed to.

The Emperor Napoleon had received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps at St. Cloud. The Pope's Nuncio was the spokesman for the ambassadors. The Emperor, in his reply, said that Europe was so unjust to him at the commencement of the war that he was happy to conclude a peace as soon as the honor and interest of France were satisfied. As a proof of his moderation, he trusted the peace would be enduring.

The Paris Bourse closed flat and lower; three per cent. rentes closed at 67f. 15c.

The German Diet has agreed to restore the contingent and fortresses to a peace footing.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Thirteen Persons Killed and Twenty Wounded.

ALBANY, August 3.—A terrible accident occurred last night on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke. The down express train, due at Albany at 7:30, was passing a bridge spanning the Tomhannock Creek, when it was precipitated into the creek below, from a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet. The water was about six to eight feet deep.

At least thirteen persons are reported as killed. Their names are not known, are as follows: Mrs. Schuyler, of Albany; Mrs. Cooley, wife of the conductor, of Albany; Charles Bethlehem, of Albany; Henry Charles Plimpton, mail agent, of Vermont; David Russell, express messenger, of Albany; Patrick Connelly, brakeman, of Greenbush.

Among the wounded are the following: G. S. Cooley, conductor, of Albany, badly injured; Thos. McCormick, news boy, right leg broken and otherwise injured; Michael Flannery, of Troy, a passenger, head cut, chest bruised and supposed to be internally injured.

LATER.

Nine bodies had been taken out of the Creek up to 11 o'clock last night. Twenty persons are wounded. It is thought there are more dead bodies under the wreck.

The following are additional names of the injured: John Tesson, of Quebec, badly; Arthur Forbes, of Bytown, Ontario Co., not badly; Charles Perry, Clairmont, N. H.; G. K. Prentice, of Troy; Mrs. Perry, of Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Harris, of Whitewater, Wis.; Thomas Talbot, of New York city; W. J. A. Fuller, of New York city.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Alabama.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Hon. James A. Stallworth, Democrat, has been re-elected to Congress by 3,000 votes.

In the Hill District, David Clopton, Democrat, has a majority of 200 votes over T. J. Judge, Independent Southern Rights candidate.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, two County Commissioners and one Clerk. The Republicans have probably elected the balance of the tickets.

The Sunday Reform measure was carried by a large majority.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The overland mail, with dates to the 11th inst., arrived to-night.

Business was more active, but no improvement in prices.

The business portion of Chip's Flat, Sierra county, was burned the 9th. Loss $17,000.

The yield of Nevada county, in Nevada county, had been nearly all destroyed. Loss $75,000.

The total amount of libels against the steamer City of Washington exceeds $50,000.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Private dispatches announce the illness of Senator Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury has left Washington on a brief visit to his home in Georgia.

The receipts into the Treasury for the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 1st of July, from the Customs, Lands and Miscellaneous sources, amounted to $58,580,000, or $60,000 more than Secretary Cobb's estimate.

Cincinnatians Visiting Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—At a special meeting of the Council, held yesterday P. M., a special committee was appointed to make such arrangements for the reception of the Mayor and City Council from Cincinnati as may be consistent with the dignity of the city of Philadelphia. The visitors are expected to arrive here at 5 o'clock this evening.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1859.

The day has been exceedingly stormy, and of course business of all kinds has been dull. Receipts of Exchange from country correspondents for the past three days have been large, and the tendency of the market, we are glad to notice, is to greater ease. Rates as yet are unchanged, and are steady at 2½. Should receipts continue a few days longer the price must come down.

Gold 2½. Discounts for strictly business purposes are easy at legal rates. There is scarcely any paper changing hands outside of bank on any terms.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1859.

The receipts and shipments yesterday was as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE YESTERDAY.

By Lake	Flour, bbls.	Wht., bus.	Corn, bus.	Oat, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.	Hogs, No.
By Canal (Buffalo)	500	20000	7500				
By R. R.	1,000	2000	7000	500			11
By R. R. N. Y.	127	300					127
By R. R. Mich.	1,000	1000	1000				
By R. R. Ill.	367	2500	4000				
By C. S. N. R.	500						
By C. & R. R.	213	500					11
By Rail							
Total	3707	6300	20745	2100	400	300	149

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, YESTERDAY.

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.	Hogs, No.
To Detroit	1,000	4700	30125				
To Chicago							
To Milwaukee							
To Racine							
To Collingwood							
To Other Ports							
Total	1000	4700	30125				

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, M.	194,000	Flour, bbls. 1,351
Shingles, No.	918,0	Wheat, bus. 2,100
Staves, No.	30,000	Corn, bus. 481
Pickets, No.	5,000	Meal, bgs. 79
Posts, No.	40,000	Oats, bus. 500
Wood, cds.	35	Tallow, bbls. 10
Hides, No.	800	Salt, bbls. 17
Pig Iron, tons	410	Pig Iron, bds. 45
Bar Iron, tons	20	Dry Hides, No. 30
Coal, tons	70	Wool, bales 30
Sundries	6	Sundries 30

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	62	
Corn, bu.	4,000	
Oats, bu.	1,000	
Hogs, No.	11	

The Persia was telegraphed this morning with Liverpool dates to the 23d. Wheat had advanced 1@2d. Flour was dull. Corn firm, with an advancing tendency. Provisions closed with a declining tendency.

The Wheat market was very quiet to-day, and prices were unchanged. There was a good inquiry by both millers and shippers for new Winter; but the receipts were small, and operations were necessarily light, at yesterday's prices. About 28,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.05@1.06 for No. 1 Red on track; 98c for old No. 1 Red in store; 80@85c for State Red Spring, and 88c for Chicago. The market was quiet. Good Flour is in fair request, but the supply is light, and sales unsatisfactory to sellers. Corn opened quiet, but after the receipt of the steamer and the New York decision of the Board of Appeals, it became firmer, and closed with a declining tendency. Beef heavy—Mess 45c. Oats were in good demand, at 27c in store; but buyers and sellers were 1c apart. Rye scarce and in demand at 56c per bushel. A small lot of new Barley was sold at 38c on track—not prime. New potatoes are in better supply, and the market has declined 5c—closing at 85@95c. Hides quiet and unchanged. Whiskey firm with a good demand. Highwines, 23c. Freights scarce.

This morning it commenced a heavy rain, which continued almost without intermission till night, rendering out-of-door business rather uncomfortable. The necessities of the growing Corn however, were fully relieved, and so far as the rain is concerned, the maturing of the crop is considered a settled point. We hear that the rain has been general all over the northern portion of the State.

FOREIGN EXPORTS OF WHEAT, CORN AND FLOUR FROM NEW YORK.

During the past week there were exported from New York 2,800 bu wheat to Liverpool and 3,426 bu to Glasgow, valued at $11,070. The total exports since Jan. 1, amount to only 27,342 bu wheat, valued at $36,586, against 2,404,336 bushels exported up to the corresponding date in 1858—valued at $2,394,892.

The foreign exports of corn last week amounted to 6,475 bu, sent to Brazil and British West Indies, valued at $6,297. The total exports of corn since Jan. 1, amount to 125,786 bu, valued at $123,000—against 1,403,945 bushels exported up to the corresponding date last year, valued at $1,060,686.

The foreign exports of Flour last week were, 21,164 bbls—of which 535 bbls were sent to Glasgow, and the balance to British N. A. Colonies and the West Indies—valued at $126,119. The total exports of flour since the 1st of January amount to 561,173 bbls, valued at $2,367,120 —against 861,968 bbls, exported last year, at a valuation of $4,107,428.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Receipts, 1,210 bbls flour; 1,500 bu corn. Flour dull and depressed. Corn dull at 82c.

TOLEDO—Aug. 2.—Receipts, 850 bu wheat; 400 bu corn; 622 bbls flour. The *Blade* says:

Receipts continue to be short, but the first boat load of wheat from the Wabash Canal is in —the D. F. Comparet, Capt. Donovan, unloaded a splendid lot of wheat to day at King's Elevators, from the Wabash, and consigned to G. A. Carpenter. Capt. D. reports the Canal "sound" and thinks boats will soon arrive more freely and enliven our market. The only sales we hear of to-day are one car load of white wheat, p. t., and 1,000 bu mixed at 106c f. o. b. Flour is offering freely at $5 for extra, from new red.

CINCINNATI—Aug. 2.—Receipts, 1,994 barrels flour, 7,093 bu wheat, 180 bu corn, 1,465 bu oats.

ST. LOUIS—Aug. 2.—The Flour market continues inactive, with small sales of country superfine at $4.50. Wheat is inactive and prices are drooping; the receip s to-day comprised 8,000 bu. There is a moderate demand for Corn, and prices are firm at 50c to $1; receipts, 2,000 bu. Oats are firm, with a moderate demand at 40 to 46c. Nothing doing in Provisions worthy of note; good Bacon sides may be quoted at 9 @9½c for ribbed. Whisky steady at 16c. Eastern exchange firm at 1 prem.

DETROIT, August 2.—Receipts, 1,232 bbls flour; 980 bu wheat. Flour quiet. Corn, 72c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—Receipts, 100 bu wheat. No. 1 Spring sold at 65c; oats, 27½@28c. Rye, 52c. Corn, 58c. Barley, 82c.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—The St. Louis *Democrat* thus reviews the market:

Over 14,000 bu of wheat were received in the 48 hours ending at noon to-day, and rates declined in consequence, 3@3c; the election may also have caused less activity in the market, as a full attendance was not had on 'Change. Some 7,000 bushels Corn were received during the same time, yet prices were maintained—90@91. Some 5,000 bushels oats only received did not keep the market from being brisk.

OSWEGO—Aug. 1.—Flour—Demand for flour steady. Included in the sales are 300 bbls Washington at $5.50. Grain—Wheat firm with a moderate demand. Sales 7,000 bu Chicago Spring at 70c, and 4,000 bu Red Winter Illinois at 81. Corn unchanged. Sales 6,000 bu Ohio at 71c.

NEW YORK—Aug. 1.—Receipts, 7,807 bu corn; 16,540 bu oats; 596 bu wheat; 3,317 bris flour.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 3.

FREIGHTS—No engagements.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1077 bris; shipments, 1200 bris. Good brands in demand and prices firm. Sales to-day were:—50 bl's Winter Super. at $4.80; 50 bris medium Spring Extra at $5.75.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 4,733 bushels. Winter—In good demand. Sales were:—300 bu No 1 Red at 91 c6 on track; 300 bu do at 1.05 on track. SPRING—Quiet and unchanged. Sales were:—2,000 bu Standard at 90c, free of storage; 5,000 bu do at 89c in store; 600 bu do at 85½c in store; 4,750 bu do at 86c in store; 4,000 bu No 2 at 83c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 36,743 bu; shipments, 23,722 bu. Market advanced 3@4c. Sales were:—5,000 bu Canal at 62c at afloat; 2,000 bu do at 63½c afloat; 5,000 bu No 1 in lots at 62c in store; 3,000 bu do at 63c; 5,400 bu do at 64c; 1,600 bu do at 64c, seller's option all this week; 16,000 bu do in lots at 65c; 1,800 bu do at 66c; 3,000 bu do at 66c for to-morrow; 4,0 0 bu do at 65c, seller's option all this week; 3,0 bu No 2 at 63c.

OATS—Receipts, 2,185 bu: no shipments. Market very firm. No 1 in good demand at 27c in store. 500 bu new oats in bags at 26c on track.

RYE—No receipts. Market bare, with a good demand at 56c per bushel.

BARLEY—Receipts, 45 bu. 45 bu new crop sold at 32c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 239 bris. Sales were 100 bris at 23c.

ALCOHOL—Receipts 9 gal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $16@16.50. Bacon Shoulders, 7@7½c; Bacon Hams, 9½@11c for plain to fancy.

LARD—Nominal at 10½@11c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 836 bs. Market firm at 10½@10¾c.

HIDES—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day were at the following quotations:—Green Salted, 9c; Calf, 10@ 10½c; Dry Salted, 16@17c; Dry Flint, 20c.

WOOL—Receipts, 7,735 lbs. Market quiet but firm at 30@34c for common to full blood fleece.

POTATOES—Receipts, 1,540 bu. Market better supplied, and prices lower. Sales to-day were: 100 bu choice at 97c on track; 200 bu do at 95c on track; 100 bu common at 85c.

BOOKS—In good demand at 1½@1¾c for fresh.

BUTTER—Firkin, 10@11c; Roll, 11@12½.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens, $1.75@2 per doz; Turkeys, 6@8c per lb; Prairie Chickens in good demand at $1.50 per doz.

BEANS—Dull at 40@75c.

APPLES—In good supply. Michigan and Indiana, $2@ 2.75; Southern, $3@3.50.

DRIED FRUIT—In good supply at 9c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 230 Cattle, 460 Hogs. Good Cattle in fair request. Hogs in good demand. Sales were:

25 cattle averaging	925 lbs, at		$2.50
1	"	1100	" 3.12½
316 hogs	"	210	" 5.25

Lake Shore Sales and Shipping Yard.

15	Cattle	1300	2½
25	"	1000	2½
90	"	1000	2½
50	"	1053	private contract
1	"	1100	3
2	"	990	2½
74	Sheep	80	3½

Left over, 15 Cattle, no Hogs, no Sheep.

Foreign Markets.

PER PERSIA.]

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

BREADSTUFFS.—July 22.—The market closes firm. Wheat has an advancing tendency and quotations are slightly improved. Richardson and Spence quote the harvest prospects as favorable. Flour is firm and 6d per cental higher. Wheat has an advancing tendency and more demand, having improved 1@2d. Sales reported for 3 days, 50,000 bris. Red 9s 6d. Corn closed firm at an advancing tendency. Sales, mixed at 34s 3d; yellow 34s 6d; white 34s 9d. Peas firm, sales closed with a declining tendency. Beef heavy—little enquiry and prices drooping. Pork heavy and quotations nominal. Bacon dull at a decline for all qualities. Lard steady at 56s.

PROVISIONS—Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Tea has advanced 1d.

LONDON, July 22.

BREADSTUFFS—Barley Rice, quote Breadstuffs firm.

PROVISIONS—Sugar firm. Tea very firm. Coffee dull; prices easier but quotations unchanged.

LONDON, July 22.

MONEY MARKET—Consols closed at 94¾@95 for money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £961,000. The money market is unchanged and closed with a good demand.

LONDON, July 23, Noon.

Consols have declined to 94⅝@94¾.

Albany Cattle Market.

[From the Evening Journal of Monday.]

WEST ALBANY, Aug 1, 1859.

The following statement shows the receipts of live stock via the New York Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	Total since Jan.
Cattle	7,500	5,000	76,611
Sheep	3,500	3,904	94,726
Hogs	500	91	24,285
Total	11,500	8,995	195,622

CATTLE—The receipts on the railroad shows the same number of cars (175) for the week as last make the total number 1,500 head; but the drovers' drive-in trade has fallen off here. Last week there was 20 held over and 100 driven in from the country, making 1,120 head for sale. This week 1,000 this week, a falling off of 50 head. The quality of the the 20 was this week shown to improvement, which, together with the slight advance in the New York market on Wednesday last, gives a slight advance to-day. Butchers are a general thing are asking full ¾ cent ₩ ℔ live weight, on the cattle weighing 1,000 lbs and upwards, and ¼ cent on the small cattle, the third and inferior ones are held at last week's prices.

Very few are changing hands as there are not as many New York buyers here as usual, the Eastern be ore having overstocked their market last week, cannot take many this season, mainly on account of the advanced prices asked by drovers. Sales to-day were about 1,100 head. This week they will not take much more than half that number.

HOGS—Only a few offering, and all sold at remarkable cost. There was a small lot of Illinois offered yesterday; holder asked 6½c ₩ live weight, but we offered 6c and sold at 6c; a few of a sale at Greenbush of a small lot, averaging 130 lbs, at 6¼ cents.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 3.

WEATHER.—We have had a steady rain all day. Wind fresh from the northeast.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO.—At Buffalo, August 1.—Props Globe, Troy, and Northerner.

At Oswego, on the 1st.—Schrs Thos. Kingsford, and J. H. Tiffany.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO.—From Buffalo, August 1.—Prop Troy, and schr York State and J. H Hart.

From Oswego, on the 1st.—Prop Wisconsin, and schr Jas Nevagh.

VESSELS PASSING INTO BUFFALO, AUG. 1 and 2.

Steamer Prop, Propeller, Barque, Brig, Schooner, Bound up, Down, Eastern Light; Jack Rumsdale; Wm. Empire Jacket; John Bentley; Ben Franklin; Ayrshire; Atlantic; Lady Elgin; Mississippi; Tracy H. Smith; Empire State; Northerner; Bella, Myrtle Bird; Commodore Perry; Globe; Troy; Mayflower; Richmond; GARDEN CITY; Mineral Rock; Wisconsin; Michigan; T. J. Gross; Mary Ann; Ontario; Oneida Chief; Cleveland; Buffalo; Bay State; Ocean; Ocean Wave; Chicago; Mary Ann; Rescue; Rising Light, O. Grosvenor; Rising Light, O. Grosvenor; Rising Light, O. Grosvenor